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ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Travelers See U. S. Rise to Records of 1929

Rail Air Condition Wins

Motorbuses Hold to Gains

West and East Fraternize

Nation's Big Need Is Seen

THE United States winds up a travel season outstripping all summer peregrinating since glamorous 1929. About 130,000 Americans go abroad. Within the continental borders the travel volume by rail, automobile and airplane bespeaks a ravenous appetite for sightseeing and funds to give the appetite indulgence. Americans traveling the homeland spend a prodigious total, making even doubting far corners feel that prosperity is on its way back. The travelers, if one speak for many, got their money's worth —They discovered changed America and interestingly they revealed themselves.

¶ The railroads prove they had been asleep at the switch. As they meet passengers in a modern manner, travel to the country west of Chicago leaps up 50 per cent. Lower fares, reduced diner charges and streamlining help. But air-conditioned cars that wipe the heat out of the hotlands, and which engineers could as easily have equipped 10 years ago, appear to score the real comeback for the rails. If also the famous Chicago bottleneck had been discarded and transcontinental trains had become at last a fact, why then—But the railroads find joy enough in believing they snatch business back from bus line and family auto.

¶ Yet motorbus and private motor smile and show that somehow they have more wheels turning than ever before. Sleeper buses are comfortable, consolidated bus schedules encourage long trips. Low cost, high power family cars multiply in number. New roads and better highways flow off in all directions. Transcontinental auto tides, with California and New England as the foci, learn what happens when countless unemployed men are swung into highway building—The song of the road under rubber tires is a vaster and still more delicious rhythm.

¶ The National Parks all break records. The scenery and highways are so complete, but the thinking men in the rangers' quiet uniforms trace attendance to a new trend in American life. A national park is something one enjoys while moving along, and only national parks are big enough to furnish the background for a real auto ride under the pressure, speed and mechanical perfection of today. Once quiet resorts and lovely old inns drew their crowds. Today these are meal stations—"Let's eat it and beat it," says the motorist with national parks left on his list.

¶ Across the nation agriculture presents at the surface a fair picture of prosperity. The traveler halting to sift the circumstances learns things. A certain hog-raising section says it does well. Government pays it a bonus to curtail hogs, doubles prices for it on the quota allowed. In another state fruit growers in a certain valley boast prosperity. Government pays them not to raise too much, markets all they do raise at top prices. Ideal, the growers say. Yet both hog and fruit men rest solely on Government bounty. Washington is building up a huge expectancy—Growers plan to pass on growing hazards permanently to the Government.

¶ Heavy travel brings about a contact between East and West, North and South, city and country, that is illuminating and beneficial. The Westerner learns that the Eastern city-dweller is the more often in ready funds, but that he himself, with nature prodigal about him, rations better and leads a more comfortable life. The Westerner is not yet as actively interested in international affairs as the Easterner, has a broader tolerance with experiments in Government and out—But in the end West demands loudly that his men make good.

¶ The travelers discover that West and East are not thinking national finances alike. West considers how social security in many new branches may properly be financed. East wonders how the unprecedented costly national debt is to be reduced. On one great fundamental, the travel contacts reveal, East and West, North and South are of one thought —They believe the United States will find no material problem beyond its solution.

¶ Seeing America, they have to agree. America is so vast, so inspiring in its physical aspects. Such cities, such country, such power. The power lines are everywhere. But every section realizes that it is the spiritual power lines that must function to send the nation ahead now. Spiritually, the general opinion is, it must come out of old mistakes, go into new and alluring fields. There must be vision, insight, perspicacity beyond the qualities of yesterday. Those who are thinking think so. A restless great soul viewing America has just put his finger on the flaw and given illuminating appraisal—"Those doubt and fear who should be brave and free!"

Congress Opens—This Time, Mexico



President Cardenas Leaves Chamber of Deputies

Confusion Grips Works Program As Limit Nears

Deadline May Force Abandonment of Part of $4,000,000,000 Schedule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—With the deadline for applications only two days away, the $4,000,000,000 works program today is surrounded with a great degree of confusion. The situation as it shapes up on various fronts is as follows:

The rural electrification, grade-crossing elimination and part of the resettlement programs will have to be abandoned if the deadline is enforced.

PWA will only get a fraction of the $900,000,000 that Congress allowed it.

The Federal low-cost housing program may fall by the wayside.

The breach between the Works Progress Administration and the Public Works Administration, component parts of the work program, is widening as the latter's projects are overridden in favor of the former.

Where the Split Comes

President Roosevelt and Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, are going on the theory that the $4,000,000,000 was appropriated to put 3,500,000 needy to work immediately. Five months have passed since enactment of the bill and less than 1,000,000 jobs have been created.

Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, on the other hand, does not believe in spending money until he is sure it is going to be well used on permanent, worth-while projects. He has submitted approximately $1,000,000,000 worth of such projects to the allotment board, but to date only $120,000,000 worth have been approved by the President.

The majority of PWA projects have been turned down either because the cost per man employed

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Farm Economists Scan Federal Aid In Eastern States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., Sept. 10—Bringing with them maps and charts which are the result of a year's research on types of farming and soil conditions in 12 northeastern states, 40 agricultural economists came quietly into Connecticut today to begin a week of conferences that promise to go deep into the problem of governmental aid to agriculture in the East.

Unheralded and chary of publicity, the economists said little of their plans. Word leaked out that they expect Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace here Thursday and Friday to go over what they have brought together.

Looking ahead to a three- or four-year program, the economists are discussing the advisability of a shift in Government policy from production control on a commodity basis to a regional program which would take into account what crops each area is best fitted to produce.

The data the economists have brought deal with the types and extent of farming in the states concerned, soil fertility and other factors in good farm management.

Most of the men are from state college, experiment station and extension service staffs, representing all the New England states and states along the seaboard to Virginia. Dr. F. F. Elliott, chief of the production and planning section of the AAA, and Dr. C. L. Holmes, head of the division of farm management and costs of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, head a group from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cardenas Backed By Legislators In Reform Plans

Open Attitude Appeals to Government and People Alike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Any doubt that President Cardenas has complete government and popular support seems dispelled following the reception given him when he appeared before a joint session of the Thirty-sixth Congress to inaugurate its second legislative period and personally delivered the presidential message, which required two hours to read.

Driving from the National Palace to the Chamber of Deputies in a completely open automobile without escort, General Cardenas received the supporting applause and "vivas" of a multitude lining his route which took him across the Plaza de la Constitucion, up the Avenida Cinco de Mayo and across Calle de Bolivar.

Completing his speech which was broadcast by a nationwide hookup

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Ethiopia Sees Italy's Moves As New Menace

Alarm Sounded at Geneva as Mussolini Declines League's Request

Door Not Yet Shut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 10—A cry of alarm was sounded today by Tecle Hawariate, Ethiopia's delegate to the League of Nations, in a message declaring that important movements of Italian troops on the Eritrean frontier presumably are a prelude to an Italian offensive against Ethiopia in the near future.

This followed swiftly after Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy had made it clear to Salvador de Madariaga, chairman of the Council's Committee of Five that his chief, Benito Mussolini, has no intention of replying in writing to the conciliation committee's injunction against force in East Africa. Baron Aloisi explained that Premier Mussolini does not officially recognize the existence of the committee now working night and day at Geneva.

The fact is regretted, although it was anticipated. This is not taken to mean that Italy declines absolutely to co-operate with the committee which is seeking a solution. But it confirms Italy's resolve to reserve full liberty of action. Baron Aloisi did not vote for the constitution of the sub-committee but juridically it was nevertheless unanimously elected and should be recognized by Italy while that country remains a member of the League.

No Mention of Article XV

The equivocal character of the committee is however unfortunate. It is undoubtedly proceeding according to the provisions of Article XV, but there is a sort of conspiracy to refrain from mentioning that article in the hope of placating Italy.

It is examining the Italian memorandum which reveals barbaric conditions in Ethiopia, which would seem to disqualify the latter from League membership, and it has asked representatives of Ethiopia for a documented statement of its case. These papers are being studied by the subcommittee and the task of the committee is to find a possible basis of agreement. For this purpose it called for a draft of the proposed Anglo-Egyptian treaty which the British declined to communicate, since it had never been more than a tentative suggestion.

Precedents Discussed

The statute of Iraq has been discussed, but it is pointed out that the accord with Britain leaves the interior administration independent and means little more than a military convention. An international force for Ethiopia similar to that

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Sept. 10

Italo-Ethiopian—Ethiopia Warns; Italy Declines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Italy will not promise to keep the peace while the present conciliation committee deliberates. Baron Aloisi so informed Chairman Madariaga last night.

Meanwhile, the Ethiopian representative has informed the League that large movements of Italian troops ar taking place on the Eritrian border. His message was interpreted here as foreboding an Italian offensive shortly.

The Italian refusal to make a temporary peace pledge was not unexpected. Italy has consistently kept its armed hand free from any binding commitments. Therefore the study of the Italian memorandum on Ethiopia and the efforts to whip some tangible plan into shape in committee and subcommittee, continued without interruption.

Il Duce Calls His Hosts:

ROME—The entire Fascist organization, involving some 10,000,000 adults and children, is ordered to hold itself in readiness for an instant local mobilization—presumably to hear some important pronouncement from Premier Mussolini. The date was not announced.

Thus the Premier will test Italy's ability to mobilize its civilian population. As to what he will say to his organized political legions, there was no hint.

Developments at Geneva: Page 1.

Reich—Party Convention to Hear Führer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, Ger.—Twice the name of Adolf Hitler appears on the program of addresses for the annual Party Convention, opening here today. He might speak on rearmament, hinted a "high German official." Or on one of a half-dozen pressing issues so critical that the entire world has its ears to the ground for any statements of Hitler policy.

Observers were slow with predicting any extensive serving up of the meat of National Socialist foreign policy in public. They were on more sure ground when they anticipated glowing orations on party ideology and buoyant reviews of achievements.

Berlin: All Jewish children between the ages of 6 and 14 must be transferred to special isolated public schools, and entirely out of the regular schools by Easter, 1936. It was so ordered by Bernhard Rust, Prussian Commissioner for Culture and Education, today.

Greece—Clash Fails to Halt Plebiscite

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The cross current of an armed clash yesterday failed to deflect Greece from its course toward a plebiscite on its all-important question: Republic versus Monarchy.

A Royalist coup d'état in advance of the plebiscite had been suspected. Republicans were apparently fomenting a counter coup. The Tsaldaris Government—dedicated to peaceful solution at the polls—called factional leaders on the carpet before the Cabinet. Violence ensued. Several wounds were variously reported during the resulting confusion.

But in spite of plot and counterplot, the Tsaldaris regime seems unshaken. It hopes frankly for restoration of former King George. Premier Tsaldaris today issued a proclamation urging the people to vote for

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Rallies Dry Host



Mrs. Nelle G. Burger
Corresponding Secretary of Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Youth Is Praised For Its Response To Higher Ideals

Young People Are Sincere at Heart, WCTU Hears, If Rightly Guided

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 10—Emphasizing that the nation's youth is showing a growing response to the appeal to higher ideals, Miss Grace Leigh Scott of Greenville, Ind., director of the social morality department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, today outlined before the sixty-first annual convention of the union here a systematic nationwide program for education and character building under the direction of her department.

"A new science has arisen in answer to a new need in education—the science of building character," Miss Scott declared in announcing the program. "Heretofore, we have devoted our educational efforts largely to skills and processes, believing that right conduct would follow. We have believed that our educational courses would produce good citizens, but they have not.

Character the Real Test

"More knowledge is not enough," she continued. "Knowledge without character is a dangerous thing. White-collar bandits and men rated high in business and professional life who fail to meet the test when faced with a moral emergency are constant evidences of this fact.

"Our nation is humiliated at its crime record and especially at the youth of its criminals. Seeds of moral delinquency had been sowed early and it becomes necessary to trace their origin so as to safeguard children and the child's thought from this infection. The fertile soil of the child's mind can produce the finest, as well as the worst, in behaviorism. Proper training and environment will produce right social attitudes, will develop the talents and abilities of the child and help it to attain self-government."

Indicating the character of the nature of her department's approach to the problem of character build-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Who Shall Accuse? Queries Milne

By A. A. Milne

British Dramatist, Novelist and Essayist

COTCHFORD FARM, Hartfield, Eng., Sept. 10 (AP)—Italy's case against Ethiopia is a simple one.

Ethiopia is a barbarous country; it is not provided with tanks, airplanes and the poisonous gases of civilization. She permits slavery; as America permitted it until 1865. She is grievously misgoverned, as are most European countries.

She tortures her prisoners; as do America, Germany and Russia. She denies justice to the innocent; as Germany denies it to the Jew, America to the Negro and Italy to the anti-Fascist.

Crime of Fertility

Her worst crime of all is that she possesses vast undeveloped resources; as does the British Empire and as does every country in the world which allows children to be brought up under conditions which stunt the body and atrophy the mind.

In short, Italy's case against Ethiopia is God's case against the world.

Yet the world does move; and in 1935 Italy can do no more to justify the forcible annexation of Ethiopia by reference to Great Britain's forcible annexations of the last century than Ethiopia can justify slavery by reference to the American slavery of the last century.

Fresh Start Needed

Equally we are entitled to say, however, that just as America no longer profits by the slavery she discarded, so the British Empire should no longer monopolize the profits of a system she now condemns.

The only hope for the world lies in recognition of the fact that if we are to build up a civilization in which countries honor their pledges and might is no longer right, we must begin again from the beginning.

On the predatoriness of earlier wars and the vindictiveness of the great peace we can found nothing worth building.

Long Remains An Enigma in U. S. Politics

Victim of Assassin's Bullet in Louisiana a Puzzle Even to His Friends

Ability Unquestioned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 — Huey P. Long who passed on today, the victim of an assassin's bullet, had been something of a puzzle to Washington ever since he stepped out of an express train at the Union Station, in 1931, curly-haired and flamboyant, to take up on the national stage the career that had already made him virtual dictator in Louisiana.

There have been many analyses of Huey Long since, and his activities have kept the public eye steadily upon him, but Washington is still a little uncertain whether it ever really understood Huey Long after all, whether it had guessed the riddle of his career.

The most violent prejudices surrounded the self-styled Kingfish. His followers in Louisiana could not say enough in his praise; his opponents carried vindictiveness to a point where it placed him in danger on numerous occasions. Through it all, Mr. Long went his own turbulent way, bringing his immaculately dressed figure into the contrastingly humdrum atmosphere of the Senate, and time after time setting the galleries agog by his activities.

An Effective Speaker

An effort at impartial analysis, to begin with, must stress Mr. Long's ability. Those opposed to him almost invariably underrated him, unless they had daily contact with him as had his colleagues in the Senate. This observer, for one, believes there was hardly a more effective speaker than Mr. Long on the Senate floor; a more agile mind, or a better debater, in his own peculiar field.

Mr. Long's truculence and audacity unquestionably cowed a great many other Senators, who had repeatedly seen those who fenced with him pricked by his wit, or lashed by his verbiage. If Mr. Long had cooperated with any group of the Senate on equal terms he might have gone far with his undoubted abilities; but instead of that he insisted on subservience as the price of friendship. With all that, Mr. Long customarily wore a merry look on the floor of the Senate, and opponents often found it difficult to dislike him.

The great feature about Mr. Long was his youth—a Senator and only 42; he was the ruler of one state and had a seat in the upper branch of the national legislature, where he could appeal to the country at large. The question was, what did Huey Long really want, and what did he expect to get by his tactics? That is what Washington has puzzled over, almost ever since he arrived. There have been times when it seemed Mr. Long hardly knew himself.

Broke With Democrats

He was for a time at the head of the insurgent bloc in the Senate, but in the midst of his impotent filibuster against NRA extension it was the very insurgents who turned on him and blocked his attack. He broke with Mr. Roosevelt and regular Democrats almost from the first.

He constantly assailed the standpat Republicans, though time and again he was aligned with them, openly or covertly, to harass the regular Democrats. Mr. Long undoubtedly yearned for power, but has followed no consistent or methodical method of amassing it. The explanation put forth by enemies that Mr. Long was a mere self-seeker does not satisfy a good many observers either, who attempt to be impartial.

Mr. Long undoubtedly made a good thing out of politics. The

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Honored



Underwood

Paul A. Siple
Member of First and Second Byrd Antarctic Expeditions

Byrd Boy Scout Chosen President Of Polar Society

Erected Lonely Base in Little America Where Admiral Stayed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Paul A. Siple of Erie, Penna., the Boy Scout who accompanied the first Byrd expedition to the antarctic, was elected president of the newly formed American Polar Society at its first meeting here last night. Other officers named include W. L. G. Joerg of New York City, vice-president; Marshall S. Delevan of Mount Vernon, treasurer, and August Horowitz of Long Beach, secretary.

In addition to electing officers, an executive board of 18 was named. Among them is Lincoln Ellsworth of New York, noted arctic explorer.

Mr. Siple, who was the chief biologist and the leader in charge of the Marie Byrd exploring party of the second Byrd Antarctic Expedition, is the author of two books, telling of his experiences in the antarctic. His interest in biological and zoological work earned him the Henkel science prize at Allegheny College, Meadville, Penna., for his thesis, "The Biological Report of the Byrd Expedition."

During the second expedition, Mr. Siple was in charge of equipping and erecting the tiny base located 123 miles south of Little America, in which Admiral Richard E. Byrd lived alone for 4½ months in 1934.

The American Polar Society, which has 93 members in 20 states and in England, France, Norway, Palestine, Canada, Cuba and Turkey, has for headquarters the American Museum of Natural History here. Members of the society said their purpose was "to band together, as a permanent group, all persons interested in the history and exploration of the arctic and antartic regions."

The society will act as a clearing house of polar information and to be of aid to organizers and members of polar expeditions and to spread knowledge of the polar regions.

New Reserve Board Called 'Supreme Court of Finance'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 10—A real "supreme court of finance"—powerful, independent and charged with tremendous responsibilities, and upon whose personnel will depend whether the United States will experience a period of expanded inflation or not, is Rudolf S. Hecht's description of the new board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Mr. Hecht is president of the American Bankers Association.

In addressing the twenty-second national business conference at the Babson Institute, here, Mr. Hecht said that the appointment of the seven members of the new board was extremely important because of the tremendous power given them.

Mr. Hecht wondered if the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, would be able to find seven men wise and public-spirited enough to exercise the great powers which the new law gives them.

Optimistic About Future

It will be a most difficult task, he said, to get a group of able and experienced men who are willing to cut themselves loose from all their present activities and accept a long-time appointment at a salary of $15,000 a year. He said that this was not enough and hoped that Congress in the future would increase the amount.

Most bankers are optimistic about their future business, Mr. Hecht said. He expectes that there will be greater opportunities in the future than in the past for banks to lend and to serve business. He also feels that there will be new developments that will tend toward greater demands upon banks.

Legislation of the 74th Congress helped bankers to be more liberal with business, Mr. Hecht declared. New laws support the banks and eliminate fears, he continued, and will aid banks in maintaining a less liquid position.

Mr. Hecht believes that there is no danger that the FDIC will be-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Boston and New England News—Pages 2-3
Financial—Pages 8 and 9
Sports—Page 11

Features

Radio Timetable	2
Boston Events	2
Weather	2
Progress in Education	6
The Home Forum	7
Belief in Heredity Overcome [With German Translation]	
Home Building and Gardening	10
Chess	12
Aviation Column	12
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

Boston Police Open Drive On Trade Rackets

Warrants Out for Men Reported High Up in Labor Circles

Boston Today—*also sees*—Hingham become first city to go off federal relief as Administrator Rotch cheers—Edith J. Bernson win Earhart air trophy in race—Navy grant New England $43,000,000 in ship contracts—City Council act to insure efficient snow removal.

'Garmenteering'—Racket Search On in Boston

Boston police today searched for labor leaders whom they described as being among the city's "best-known labor officials" to arrest them for reputed implication in an alleged "protective racket" of unknown proportions. Police heads admitted that the warrants had been issued but requested that names be withheld pending apprehension.

What was believed to be Boston's most serious threat of business rackets was effectively stopped, police said, with issuance of the warrants.

Starting as though it were merely a routine police effort to prevent Chicago or New York racketeers from gaining a foothold in Boston's garment trade, the drive uncovered such startling ramifications that late today Boston police suddenly found they were working on a major drive to clean up a deeply-rooted menace. Operations of the plan, which police said involved demanding payment from garment makers in return for protection from labor troubles and sabotage, have been cloaked, they said, behind heretofore highly reputable associations.

So far as police could learn today the racket activities have been confined to the garment trade.

First indications of the racket came with the arrest of Edward Hamaty of Chinatown yesterday. He confessed to acting as a "gorrilla" for heads of the protective association. He said he had slugged garment makers who refused to join, and admitted that he had been approached with suggestions that he murder a recalcitrant garment maker. He refused the proposal, he said.

Several garment men called by the Monitor today admitted that they had joined the protective association under compulsion, but requested that their names be withheld.

The garment men were also under the impression that the racket was largely a communistic effort. They said that those bringing actual pressure were mostly Russians.

***Hingham*—Closes Door On Federal Relief Funds**

ERA-WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch had on his desk today a letter from the officials of Hingham. In it they declared that they were not going to vote any money for WPA projects.

Thus Hingham becomes Massachusetts' first city to leave the federal relief rolls. Hingham has been receiving $6000 a month for 126 ERA workers. There are 110 persons on direct relief rolls.

As the ERA comes to an end, Hingham will take over the handling of its own relief. Perhaps it feels that this will be cheaper than contributing the required percentage to federal grants. Perhaps it is merely a case of that returning prosperity which the economic winds are supposed to be blowing. At any rate, Mr. Rotch says it's a good thing.

"It means that the money which would have gone to Hingham can now be allocated to towns which are in greater need," he stated.

***Trophy*—Beverly Woman Won National Air Honors**

Edith J. Bernson of South Lincoln heard today that she had won the Amelia Earhart trophy for women aviators, and she could hardly believe the news.

On Sept. 1, she competed in the National Air Races in Cleveland. Her Kinner-powered Bird circled the 25-mile course—five laps—at an average speed of 75 miles an hour. Immediately after the race, judges announced that Melba Beard of New York had won with a speed of 90 miles an hour. Today a corrected announcement came through from the National Aeronautical Association indicating that under the race handicap rules, Mrs. Beard in her Warner-powered Bird plane had not come in well enough ahead to take first prize. So the first prize went to Miss Bernson. That's why she could hardly believe newspapermen who called her with the good news today.

First prize carries a substantial award of $562.50. "That will help to pay for some gas," commented Miss Bernson.

"Why, that's the first race I've ever won," she exclaimed. "I never suspected that I had won." She has

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Boston Day... Rackets, Hingham, Ships for Navy

(Continued from Page 1)

placed second in various women's races at Miami, however.

Miss Bernson has been flying since 1929. Her parents operate the flying field at Beverly.

Navy—New England Gets Largest Share of Contracts

New England rejoiced today in faring better than any other part of the nation in obtaining contracts to new navy ships. Only one aspect tempered pleasant contemplation . . . the prosperity comes from fear of war.

Out of a total expenditure of $59,225,500, this section was awarded contracts for $43,983,000. Principal item is a new airplane carrier to be built in the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. Cost: $20,737,000.

At Fore River, some 4200 men are employed building two cruisers and six destroyers. In addition to the airplane carrier, the Bethlehem firm was given a $3,675,000 order for a 1500-ton destroyer. It has work in prospect for the next three years.

Next in volume of prosperity awarded in navy contracts was Bath, Maine. Three destroyers having a total value of $12,000,000 were ordered from the Bath Iron Works. It was the largest single order in the history of the Bath yards, even exceeding the contract of 30 years ago to build the famous old battleship Maine, which blew up in Havana Harbor, precipitating the Spanish-American war.

The Electric Boat Company of Groton, Conn., a concern which figured largely in the Nye investigations a year ago, was given orders for three submarines. Cost: $7-571,000.

The Charlestown Navy Yard will build two destroyers, and the Portsmouth Navy Yard will launch two submarines. Costs for these ships built by the service were not announced.

Despite this generous allotment, New England today prepared to campaign in Washington for more contracts. The navy building program still requires 3 destroyers and 13 submarines before treaty strength is reached.

Snow—Removal Inquiry Advocated by Shattuck

On Mayor Mansfield's desk today was request from the City Council for full data concerning Boston snow removal.

The request resulted from a resolution introduced at the City Council meeting yesterday by Councilor Henry L. Shattuck, representing the Back Bay district. Councilor Shattuck suggested that the whole question of snow removal be gone into at this time in order that a repetition of last year's conditions, when traffic was blocked by snow, might be avoided.

Purchase of new equipment and extension of the system will probably be recommended by the Mayor.

Just when the Council will receive the data and the Mayor's recommendation remained in doubt today. The Mayor left for Washington last night to urge granting of the application for a new $2,500,000 Boston City Hall.

South Boston—Citizens Await Great Housing Plan

Residents of one of Boston's "deteriorated sections," as Mayor Mansfield once called the slums, awaited the Government's new $7,000,000 rehousing program today. Covering 23 acres, the new South Boston project is a temporary substitute for a $5,-000,000 building program in the same vicinity. When completed, the rehousing area will embrace both sites with a total investment by the PWA of $12,000,000 and will accommodate 2600 families.

Desire of the Government to get its rehousing program under way in Boston and a delay in arranging purchase of the original property led to Secretary Ickes's last-minute decision to change the site.

[A short discussion of the South Boston project's history will be found on page 3.]

Publicity—Maine's Governor Pushes Advertising Fund

Delighted with New England's most prosperous tourist season, Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine today called upon Governor Curley and suggested that this section unite in a strenuous effort to make next year even better. Governor Brann presented the idea that the six New England states might contribute $100,000 each to a fund for advertising the attractions of this region.

Maine now has an extensive publicity setup and has made its summer tourist business into one of the State's major industries. Only recently has Massachusetts followed the lead of Maine, and Governor Brann pointed out that if all the New England states co-operated in a joint program the effectiveness and range of the effort could be made very worthwhile.

Governor Brann suggested that the ads portray New England as being "the Switzerland of America."

Sartorial—Brann Rivals Langone in Smart Style

Governor Curley had two nattily attired visitors today. Governor Brann of Maine was at his usual sartorial best, and State Senator Joseph A. Langone of East Boston, who followed Governor Brann into the chief executive's office, was at his best, too.

Governor Brann is said to employ the tailor who formerly served Mayor James J. Walker of New York. He appeared in a symphony of varying tones of green. Not only does Governor Brann wear the type of clothes that distinguished Mayor Walker, but he also employs the rapier-like wit that gained Walker an international reputation.

Senator Langone habitually wears a morning coat and gray striped trousers. The effect of this garb is somewhat offset, however, by the fact that he wears a straw hat with it.

Both men had white boutonnieres.

Aliens—Judge Sweeney Holds First Proceedings

When 100 aliens appeared in Federal District Court this morning, they probably didn't realize that the naturalization proceedings were as much of an event for the man on the bench as for themselves.

For Judge George C. Sweeney, recently United States Assistant Attorney General, was holding his first court. A veteran in local politics, Judge Sweeney presided over the destinies of the town of Gardner at one time.

Zones—Motorists Charged With Misrepresentation

Some 200 motorists of Wilmington are liable to the loss of their driving licenses and fines because they misrepresented the places where they garaged their cars, allegedly for the purpose of obtaining lower insurance rates. The cars were reported as garaged just outside Wilmington in a lower rate zone than Wilmington itself. An effort to obtain court action against these motorists was launched today by Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles. Some of the motorists, it is charged, garaged their cars temporarily across the line.

Gun Permits—Fingerprints Of All Applicants Required

Fingerprinting and photographing of all persons applying for permits to carry guns in Massachusetts was announced by Col. Paul G. Kirk, commissioner of public safety, today.

In a strenuous move to prevent criminals from arming, Colonel Kirk has engaged the support of the Massachusetts Association of Chiefs of Police, and of Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles. The registrar and all the chiefs of police will fingerprint gun permit applicants and will insist that each license issued carries a picture of the person to whom it is given.

During the past legislative session the laws relative to carrying arms were made considerably more stringent. Penalty for unauthorized possession of a machine gun was fixed at life imprisonment.

Colonel Kirk today placed special significance on the fact that this fingerprinting and photographic identification is based on co-operation of the individual police departments of the Commonwealth. Colonel Kirk has no mandatory power for enforcing the gun permit edict, so is particularly gratified that the police chiefs have agreed to work as a unit in tightening gun ownership.

It is expected that he will introduce new laws providing for state control of gun permits at the next session.

Curley—Appears Due To Address G. O. P. Rally

Friends of Governor Curley were wondering whether, stanch Democrat that he is, he hadn't inadvertently committed himself to speak at a Republican rally a week from tonight. It appeared somewhat as if he had today.

Little did the late Harry Fuller Atwood, author of patriotic works, suspect back in 1923 when he founded the Constitutfon Education Association, that one day Constitution Day, favored holiday of the association, would be anticipated by Republican orators as eagerly as ever was the Fourth of July, but this year it is. Since the NRA decision down the Republican ranks has gone the cry "Save the Constitution."

Party leaders suddenly remembered that in 1923 Calvin Coolidge himself memorialized Constitution Day in ringing phrases, one of which declared ". . . The Constitution of the United States is the final refuge of every right that is enjoyed by any American citizen. . . . Whenever it falls into disrespect or disrepute, the end of orderly, organized government, as we have known it for more than 125 years, will be at hand."

Since then Constitution Day has been somewhat forgotten. The years have slipped by with an occasional platitude for the Constitution, but little ceremony surrounds its observance.

Not so this year.

Republicans have seen the opportunity and the full range of the G. O. P. publicity service has launched forth to make it a memorable day—and a great day for Republican supporters of the Constitution.

Boston is to be the center of national observance of the holiday. In Faneuil Hall—"cradle of American Liberty"—principal meeting of the national program will be centered.

Governor Curley, apparently unaware that Republicans expect to turn the observance into a field day for the party of Lincoln and Hoover, has accepted an invitation to open the meeting.

There will be Republicans to the left of him and Republicans to the right of him.

Just how the Governor will deftly convey the impression that the Constitution is all right, but (out of deference to the President) somewhat relegated to the horse and buggy era, is a matter that was giving local Republican leaders something of a smile today.

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Ten Guesses (84)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; a cubic foot of gold weighs approximately 1204 pounds, and a cubic foot of lead approximately 707 pounds.
2—No; it is the first line of Gray's "Elegy."
3—Yes.
4—Yes; the cube root of 100 is 4.641, and the square root of 2 is 4.
5—No; but Ezra 7:21 contains all the letters except "j."
6—Yes; the area of Madagascar is 228,000 sq. mi., and that of Britain and Ireland combined is 121,-331 sq. mi.
7—No; "marble brow" is a metaphor. A metaphor is a compressed simile ("a brow like marble"), and gives an implied comparison; while the comparison is explicit in a simile.
8—No; Mt. Everest is 29,141 feet high, being less than 1000 feet higher than Mt. Kangchenjunga (28,236) and Mt. Godwin-Austen (28,191).
9—No; unless you want a fire!
10—No; Ezekiel follows Lamentations.

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By a Staff Photographer

Edith J. Bernson
Declared Winner of Earhart Trophy in Cleveland Races

Boston Events Tonight

Theaters

"AT HOME ABROAD" (Shubert). Beatrice Lillie and Ethel Waters heading large cast in elaborate revue with music by Arthur Schwartz and dances by Paul Haakon. 8:15.

"THUMBS UP" (Colonial). Eddie Dowling and Clark and McCullough in revue. 8:20.

Movies



EXETER—"Charlie Chan in Egypt." 2:10, 5, 7:55, Evelyn Laye in "Evensong."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Redheads on Parade." Musical entertainment with John Boles, Dixie Lee, and a chorus of red-headed girls brought from all over the country. Fenway, 12:45, 3:25, 6:05, 8:50. Paramount, 10:37 a. m., 1:23, 4:09, 6:55, 9:41. "Little Big Shot," with Edward Everett Horton, Glenda Farrell and new child star, Sybil Jason.

FINE ARTS—"Nell Gwyn," with Anna Neagle and Sir Cedric Hardwicke as King Charles II. 1:40, 3:45, 5:45, 7:40, 9:40. "Hindu Holiday." "Miles of the Ocean." "In a Monastery Garden." Albert Ketelby's music set to technicolor scenes. "Mickey Plays Papa."

BOSTON—Stage: "Folies Bergeres" revue. 12:30, 3:16, 6:20, 9:30. Edmund Lowe in "Thunder in the Night," as an aristocratic Budapest detective. First showing, 10:57 a. m. Two comedies set in Atlantic City.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Top Hat." Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in the very popular new film with music by Irving Berlin. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina," with Greta Garbo and Fredric March. 10:15 a. m., 12:35, 2:55, 5:15, 7:35, 9:55.

STATE—Ted Lewis in "Here Comes the Band." 11:30 a. m., 2:14, 4:58, 7:42, 10:26. "Air Hawks," with Ralph Bellamy and Wiley Post fighting against nefarious plots of a rival air line concern.

METROPOLITAN—Marion Davies in "Page Miss Glory," with Dick Powell, Pat O'Brien and Frank McHugh. 10 a. m., 12:27, 3:02, 5:36, 7:50, 10:15. Stage: Casa Loma Orchestra, first performance. 12:43.

MODERN — "Steamboat Round the Bend," with Will Rogers. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15. "The Irish in Us," with Pat O'Brien and James Cagney.



TREMONT—"Jack Ahoy," with English comedian, Jack Hulbert, and "Let 'Em Have It," a G-man story. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Curly Top," with John Boles. 2:20, 4:55, 7:30, 10:05. "Hard Rock Harrigan."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Curly Top." 3:36, 6:30, 9:30. "Silk Hat Kid."

UNIVERSITY—Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever." 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Calm Yourself."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Betty Boop cartoon. "When My Ship Comes In"; Phil Spitalny's orchestra; Chic Sale in "Windy"; "Sporting Nuts"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

ERA ORCHESTRA—Soldiers and Sailors Club, 8 Fayette Street, South End. 8.

Other Events



"MACBETH"—Presented by ERA Civic Theater. With ERA Civic Theater Orchestra. Free. First M. E. Church, Temple Street, West End. 8.

FREE MUSIC LECTURE—ERA lecture by Mrs. A. J. Moyer on "Background in Music." ERA orchestra, Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue. 7:45.

OSCAR OLSSON—Member of the upper house of the Swedish Parliament, speaks on "The International Brotherhood of the International Order of Good Templars." Copley Square Hotel 8.

PURE FOOD LECTURE—ERA lecture by Walter Heath of the U. S. Pure Food and Drug Administration. Deals with the fight for truth on food and drug labels. Also ERA vaudeville and music. Williams Municipal Bldg., Shawmut and West Brookline Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

NOON CONCERT — ERA Civic Chorus. Parkman Bandstand on the Common.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS —Free guidance by Miss Maginnis: "Egyptian Art." 11 a. m.



ERA CIVIC THEATER—"The Reverend Takes His Text." Resthaven Sanatorium, 120 Fisher Avenue, Roxbury. 2.

ROTARY CLUB—"The Joy of Eats," talk by Paul O. Sampson of Philadelphia. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

Today's Program High Lights

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, Boston ERA Civic Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.
7:45 WEEI, "You and Your Government": "Federal Taxation and Business Recovery," Frank Kent.
8:00 WAAB, Little Symphony Orchestra, Phillip James, conductor; Lucy Stearns, pianist.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC, (WBZ, 9:30) Barber Shop quartet finals, from New York City.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
10:00 WEEI, Studio Party, with Sigmund Romberg and Deems Taylor; soloists; chorus and concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, Pan American Concert: United States Marine Band; Mario Martinez Silveira, Argentine baritone, soloist.
10:30 WAAB, "Ici Paris"; musical program from Montreal by the Canadian Radio Commission.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Movie talk	Baseball game	Sporting Matinee
5:15	Agricultural reports	Pan Am. music	Baseball school	Sporting Matinee
5:30	Singing Lady	ERA Civic Orches-	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee
5:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	tra concert	Vocal trio	Sporting Matinee
6:00	"Supper-Show"	News; Eve. Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Radio Nature League	Features; news	Reports; feature	Cowboy songs
6:30	News; features	Speaker; golf	Minute Men talk	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Male quartet	Kines Or. soloists	Russian music
7:00	Dinner concert	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	'Musical Moments'	Sport Comment	V. Verrill; orch.
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	Popular vocal	"Singin' Sam"	Coast Guard talk
7:45	Band concert	Government talk	Boake Carter, news	Soloist; organ
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	Little Symphony
8:15	dramatic sketch	chestra; soloist	Lace"; soloists	Orch.; pianist
8:30	"Welcome Valley";	Wayne King and	Barber Shop Quar-	Annapolis Salute
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch.	his orchestra	tet finals	Heidt's Orchestra
9:00	N.T.G. and his Girls;	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	"New Auto Rates"	"Witch's Tale";
9:15	soloists; orchestra	vocal soloist	Gluskin's Orch.	dramatic sketch
9:30	Barber Shop quartet	Eddy Duchin's Or-	Fred Waring and	B. A. Rolfe's Orch.
9:45	finals, N. Y.	chestra; contest	his Pennsylvani-	News Service
10:00	Pan Am. Concert;	Studio Party with	ans; Col. Stoop-	Russian Gypsies
10:15	Marine Band; soloist	Sigmund Romberg	nagle and Budd.	Velos and Yolanda
10:30	WBZA Players, from	Local; dramatic	Dramatized news	"Ici Paris"; solo-
10:45	Springfield studio	sketch; orchestra	Spotlight Revue	lists; orchestra
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; news	News Service	Frank Masters and
11:15	Dorsey Orchestra	Sports; Harry	Schaefer's Orch.	his orchestra
11:30	Paul Whiteman and	Meyer's Orchestra	Johny Hamp and	
11:45	his orchestra	NBC organist	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WAAB, "Concert Miniatures"; concert orchestra.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang; popular variety program.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Chicago baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBZ, Spotlight Revue; program of light opera and musical comedy numbers; soloists; orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:45 WEEI, Mercado's Mexican Fiesta Orchestra; vocal soloist.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 WNAC, "From the Governor's Office"; talk.

Dinner and After

7:15 WAAB, "He, She and They"; concert orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:30 WBZ, "House of Glass"; dramatic sketch and orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, "Salute"; Elgar's String Orchestra; soloists; dramatic sketch.
8:30 WNAC, Guy Robertson, Elizabeth Lennox; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "John Charles Thomas and his Neighbors"; dramatic and musical.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Jim Harkins; soloists; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, Talk by Heywood Broun, columnist, "Saying Things at Night."

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "The Venutians: popular orchestra; soloist.
10:00 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; popular orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatization of the news.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his dance orchestra; vocal soloist.
10:30 WBZ, "Stones of History," network dramatic sketch.

No News at Harvard—So Reporter Fills Much Space Just the Same

"No, there's no news at Harvard these days. Summer school is over and the college doesn't open until Sept. 20—unless you call those squirrels over there news?"

"Well, what about them? Boston Common is full of squirrels and I guess every park in the country has a liberal supply."

But the guide had been watching squirrels all summer and noticed that for every nut or acorn they ate, they hid eight or ten others, carefully digging a hole, inserting the acorn, covering it up and patting it down firmly. Said the guide: You see, those squirrels 'bank' their surplus for a rainy day, but they seldom go back and dig up what they've hidden. Nature takes it course and a forest of small oak, hickory and walnut trees keeps the college gardeners busy weeding them out all summer."

Sometimes a Busy Place

Stumbling around a reconstruction of Solomon's temple and inspecting the Ark of the Covenant on the fourth floor of the Semitic Museum, one beholds a secluded nook, within which sat a graduate student in laboratory coat laboriously copying fragments of designs ancient artists had fashioned, 4000 years ago, on pottery in the city of Nuzi, Mesopotamia.

"Pretty, but what good is all that work?" the reporter questioned.

The student was shocked. He hadn't thought of it in that light before. He earned part of his tuition last year making these drawings, so therefore they did have a pecuniary value to him. Then, too, come to think of it, he'd made a few dollars extra by lecturing on ancient civilization in Nuzi and with the money earned took his girl to a summer dance. The print dress she wore had a multiple design exactly like one he'd copied from a Babylonian water jug the year before. Evidently it had been picked up by a designer for some large dress concern.

The Old Installment Plan

"Of course," he said, "there's a lot of joy too, in trying to find out how people lived 4000 years ago, what they had to eat, how they conversed, and how business was carried on. Take this clay tablet for instance. It's probably the oldest map in existence and shows the orientation of some wealthy's man's estate with relation to three neighboring cities. It shows two mountain ranges, a small stream and the location of his fields.

"And here's another one that shows how an up-to-date merchant of 1935 B. C. did business. They evidently knew all about the installment plan of buying and selling, for this tablet was a receipt of installments and a record of balances due to Zuzu in the city of Gishbat. Evidently, payments were made in barley.

"Their love letters are interesting, too, but the women couldn't write very good ones. Their command of flowery language was nowhere near that of the men. Listen to this one:

"'Thus says Dada to Ili-beli will he not send to her one small shekel of silver. Write I have done six times and no answer. There is left in my house not a single measure of meal. In the name of Bugasum (a Babylonian god) won't you send one shekel?'".

But there's no news at Harvard today.

Edgar M. Mills

Connecticut Assembly Is Wondering If It Will Be Called to Finish Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 10—Shall the Connecticut General Assembly meet in special session to finish the business it was unable to get done last spring? The question is a live one in the Nutmeg State.

Bogged down in a wrangle over a state sales tax, the General Assembly, which meets normally only once in two years, adjourned early in June without making any provision for expansion of state institutions which are overcrowded, without doing anything to give state help to cities with relief burdens and without making any provision for state funds to match the federal offers of money for public works.

"See you in September," legislators said to one another when they left the Capitol. September is well along and no call for a special session has been issued. Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, whose word is needed to bring the Legislature back to Hartford, bides his time.

There would be no use, he has said, in effect, of calling the General Assembly together unless the three parties represented there can agree in advance on some limits to the program. No such agreement has even been approached.

Once the General Assembly convenes it is a law unto itself. Agreements made by the leaders in advance, it is widely felt, would scracely hold back the flood of bills which individual legislators would be quick to draw.

Meanwhile the deadline on PWA applications for such projects as state institution expansion has been allowed to pass.

Maine's Governor Pledges Aid for Aroostock Schools

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—A promise that schools of Aroostock County would be opened on schedule in spite of low county finances was made last night by Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine.

"We are going to take care of the schools," he said, "whether the Federal Government gives us aid or not." The county finances have fallen off sharply because of unprecedentedly low potato prices.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Bacon Ready for Comeback

"Anyone who thinks I am out of politics is in error." So quoth Gaspar G. Bacon, chief victim of the November, 1934, Curley landslide, as he swung down the gangplank of a transatlantic liner last Friday.

Seven months in Europe have done much to bolster the confidence of the man whom even Republican leaders declared was through "for good" after James M. Curley smashed him completely by a 106,-000 majority in the 1934 gubernatorial election. Even Mr. Bacon, at that time, was almost willing to admit the truth of that statement.

There are still a great many people, including Republicans, who believe Mr. Bacon is through with politics whether he likes it or not. Few are the politicians who can suffer such a defeat and still come back. Yet, it must be admitted that Mr. Bacon does not lack courage, for he has expressed the desire to do battle again with Governor Curley. Most Republicans, at this date, would rather vie with any other Democrat than "Dictator" Curley.

But how much success he would have in combating the Governor for Marcus A. Coolidge's post in the United States Senate or for re-election as Governor is problematical. For one thing, Mr. Bacon will always have organized labor as his opponent. The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor claims a goodly portion of the credit for Mr. Bacon's gubernatorial defeat, having made that a goal. Labor considers Mr. Bacon as one of its biggest political foes.

At the same time, Governor Curley has the backing of labor, having supported several labor bills which were passed this year, after being kicked around by several previous Republican legislatures.

In addition, the Governor has bolstered his position through the use of patronage. The bond issue projects, the jobs from which will be distributed where they will do the most good, politically, will help greatly in the next election, whether the Governor seeks another term on Beacon Hill or attempts to follow the Senate road to Washington.

Of course, there are several points on which Mr. Bacon might base a campaign to oppose the Governor if he runs for the United States Senate. (It is a foregone conclusion that Mr. Bacon will not stand in the way of Rep. Leverett Saltonstall if the latter seeks the Republican gubernatorial nomination.)

One of the points is that Mr. Bacon's predictions regarding Mr. Curley's actions as Governor have been carried out practically to the letter. The Governor is piling up an expenditure record of the type Mr. Bacon predicted. To date he has received little federal money. In fact, it appears that Mr. Bacon was right when, during the campaign, he declared he could obtain as much relief money from Washington as Mr. Curley. Mr. Bacon also predicted Mr. Curley's domination of department heads through intimidation.

But for the most part, few political leaders anticipate that Mr. Bacon could defeat the Governor for any office in 1936. A 106,000 majority is a sizable hurdle.

* * *

Economy Conferences Out?

What has happened to Governor Curley's monthly economy conferences? Early in his administration, in fact on Jan. 29, only 26 days after his inauguration, the Governor held an economy meeting in Gardner Auditorium and announced that these conferences would be held each month for the purpose of making the state government more efficient and more economical.

Yet, since March not a single conference has been held. Perhaps the strenuous business of controlling the Legislature resulted in the conference schedule being forgotten. Perhaps the Governor decided that the conference, to which all department heads and economists from the leading colleges and universities of the State were invited, produced few valuable ideas.

Or perhaps the Governor anticipated that the economists would propose that he economize by abandoning his bond issue program and by eliminating many of the positions now held by his political followers.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity—Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Wednesday fair with slightly rising temperatures; moderate northwesterly winds shifting to southerly Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair and cooler; probably frost in the north portion tonight; Wednesday fair and warmer; probably followed by light rain Wednesday in the north portion.

Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut — Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler tonight; warmer Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Moderate to fresh northwest and west winds becoming moderate southwest or south Wednesday and fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	60	Minneapolis	48	64
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	76	84
Chicago	54	70	New York	60	68
Denver	52	70	Norfolk	66	84
Helena	52	84	Philadelphia	60	80
Jacksonville	76	92	St. Louis	60	74
Kansas City	52	76	San Francisco	56	62
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	60	84
Miami	64	88			

A—9 a. m., Sept. 10.
B—Maximum Sept. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:34 p. m., height 10.7 feet.
Wednesday, 10:27 a. m., height 10.0 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:34 p. m.

Police Chief Promises Action On Two-Way Radio for Boston

Asked a week ago if Boston was to have a two-way, police car radio system, Police Commissioner Eugene B. McSweeney frowned, turned on his heel and fled.

Today he responded cheerily to the same query, declared that he would have some "good news" for Bostonians on this score within another week.

To observers following the development of two-way radio through months of weary experimentations, delays and unfulfilled contracts, "good news" has only one interpretation, namely that Boston's two-way police radio system is in satisfactory operation. The complete change in the Commissioner's attitude would indicate that the interpretation is well founded.

Failed to Complete

The whole police department knows that the General Electric Company failed to complete the installation of two-way radio, last May, under the terms of its contract with the city of Boston. The city could have canceled the contract then, but instead, the General Electric, through the engineering firm of Moreland & Jackson, was given an extension of time.

Periodically, since then, the Commissioner has frowned upon anyone approaching him with the query, "How is the two-way radio system coming?"

The Commissioner's changed front means one of two things. Either the General Electric Company has satisfactorily completed tests of its radio system now operating only through Station 9, or else the Commissioner has found someone else to do the job. The "good news," however, is taken to imply that the radio system now in operation is fulfilling expectations. In which event, fully equipped, two-way radio communication is near enough to realization in Boston to be counted news.

For two years, two-way radio communication has been playing hide-and-seek with the police department. The regrettable part of the delay is that the system is urgent to meet the challenge of motorized banditry. But Commissioner McSweeney insisted on the best or nothing. And up to now the indications have been strong that the General Electric could not meet the Commissioner's stringent requirements welded into a contract.

"It Won't Work"

Prof. Hugo Turner of Yale University, casting his expert eye over the General Electric Company's handiwork, emphatically declared, "It won't work." But the professor had no sooner left Boston than rumors linked him and similar commentators with paving the way for bids recently made by Westinghouse Electric and the Western Electric to complete the radio system.

The fact that General Electric had progressed as far as it had in its system prompted the Commissioner to permit the company to go on in its attempt to prove the system. As it stands today, a central broadcasting and receiving station is practically complete at police headquarters on Berkeley Street, a pickup and transmission station is equipped at Station 9, and five cars are operating through this station, fully equipped with two-way sets. Although doubtful that the General Electric has completely fulfilled the terms of its contract, observers anticipated some sort of a compromise between the city and the company within the week.

Some exceptionally excellent tests have been made by the Western Electric Company as a bid for installation of its system. The Western Electric system demonstrated its ability to cover the city adequately, transmitting upon a narrow band of 200 kilocycles with only 500 watts power.

Difference in Systems

Contrasted with the W. E. performance, the General Electric apparatus requires a wide band of 400 kilocycles which the company claims is the minimum width that can be employed. It furthermore lays down a signal which not only can be heard all over Boston but also from 40 to 50 miles away. While seemingly an advantage, this is really a disadvantage.

Police officials naturally desire an "economy of the ether." This opinion is based on the fear that the strong signals now being generated will cause protests from other police departments close to Boston. Forthwith may come an order from the Federal Communications Commission to cut down on the power. Boston police officials realize such a reduction would leave the department with an inefficient radio system that might have to be replaced later at more expense to the city.

According to Jackson and Moreland, however, engineers of the General Electric system, the "art of transmission has not advanced to the degree which would permit them to operate with less than 1500 kilocycles or a band under 400 kilocycles in width."

Connected With Telephones

A further advantage stressed for the Western Electric system is the fact that this apparatus is the only type which may be connected to the telephone lines. Under the flexible two-way communications system which has been recently formulated by police officials, this coupling of radio and wire services will give the department the utmost in communications geared to any police or civil emergency, it is pointed out.

The new plan calls first for wire connections from every police call-box into headquarters on Berkeley Street, all handled by an automatic switchboard. This system would afford constant communication with every call box. The police wire system would also be maintained and serviced by the police department itself. This would obviate any danger of interruption or cessation due to telephone or even police strikes.

Contemplated for use with this wire tieup is a two-way radio system which would be adapted to the sprawling pattern of the city of Boston and its suburbs. Under this scheme five or six locations about the city chosen especially for their good radio receptivity would be determined and suitable receivers and transmitters constructed upon these spots.

Would Serve as Central

Each of these locations would serve as a central for all the police divisions and cruising cars in the vicinity. A round robin wire loop would be planned also to link all the division stations served by a particular transmitter and receiver location.

To complete this communications pattern the proponents of these receiver-transmitter centrals plan to link them all by underground police cable directly to headquarters. Thus headquarters would be able to talk to any police car anywhere in the city. Conversely any police car could talk to headquarters or any other car located in the city.



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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

monarchy. But the former King refuses to return unless peaceably and with overwhelming approval—and plebiscite is the only visible door thereto.

Republic or monarchy: Page 4.

Alcoholism—W. C. T. U. Realign for Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union today rededicated itself to exterminating alcoholism. In a period when political and economic issues have somewhat pushed the alcohol question aside, the union hopes to reignite it as a burning national issue again.

Back from India, Mrs. E. Stanley Jones invited the union to co-operate with the All-India Woman's Association which is rapidly gathering to itself women of high influence there.

Mrs. Nellie G. Burger sounds the tocsin: Page 1.

Rehousing—Progress and Precedent Conflict

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt waved her handkerchief, yesterday, and the first slum walls of Detroit's $6,600,000 clearance and rehousing project came thundering down.

But almost at the same moment, the stroke of a judge's pen brought the project to a halt. On request of property owners, a restraining order was issued by the United States District Court.

Cables attached to a powerful truck were used to bring down the first unsightly wall. Low-cost, modern apartments and houses for Negro workmen and their families were in prospect. But it now becomes a question to the housing directors of whether the cables can pull harder than legal red tape.

Winant—Directs Federal Social Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—"A pioneering work in this country," said John G. Winant of the federal social security program, the direction of which he took over today, on arriving from Geneva. The former New Hampshire Governor referred to his study of British and Czechoslovakian social legislation, just completed. "No foreign system," he said, "can fit the United States adequately." Here spoke the broad perspective of Geneva, where Mr. Winant has been assistant director of the International Labor Organization.

As for details of the new set-up—none yet. Mr. Winant does not even know where the money is coming from, since the Huey Long filibuster defeated the appropriation for the organization. But then, "I suppose it will be available when we need it."

Long—Washington Foes Deplore His End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WSHINGTON—Bitter foe and devoted partisan of Huey P. Long and his methods were one, today, in denouncing the assassin at whose hand the Senator was shot. Of stern Long critics there were legions who spoke their opinions unreservedly in reviewing the Senator's career. But of apologists for the assassin's method, none appeared within their ranks.

Washington puzzles over the Long riddle; Louisiana gropes: Page 1.

Cotton—Crop Forecast 11,489,000 Bales

WASHINGTON—The Federal Crop Reporting Board forecasts a 1935 cotton crop of 11,489,000 bales. The report indicates that on Sept. 1 the condition of the 1935 cotton crop was 64.5 per cent of normal.

Commenting on the report, RFC Chairman Jesse Jones said that the Government will not find it necessary to lend money on more than 1,000,000 bales of the present cotton crop. He based his estimate on figures showing a world carryover of American cotton of only 9,000,000 bales, compared with 13,250,000 bales three years ago.

Economic effects: Financial Page.

Arctic—Three Islands Discovered

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet ice-breaker Sadko announced by radio that it had discovered three new islands in the unexplored Arctic zone between Franz Joseph Land and Northern Land, formerly Nicholas II Land. The islands were described as smaller than the recently discovered Ushakoff Island, and were reported situated a short distance from Northern Land in an area left blank on maps.

Ickes Cuts Gordian Knot of Boston Housing Plan

Orders 'Old Harbor Village' project transferred to vacant tract after realty owners' demands threaten to delay it indefinitely on original site.

Slightly less than two years ago, Fred A. Lucey, a member of the then newly created state housing board, described an exciting experiment in rehousing which might take place in Boston's South End. The plan called for an expenditure of about $4,000,000 and it was hoped that the Government would lend up to 85 per cent of the cost. Amidst a storm of protests from politicians and real estate owners, South Boston along with Roxbury was designated as one of Boston's worst "sore spots."

Today, South Boston rehousing enters a new era. The Federal Government has definitely stepped in, and, changing its plans at the last minute, has designated a vacant site facing Columbus Park for at least part of its local slum-clearance project. However, Secretary Ickes has made it quite clear that the original site, on which a $5,000,000 project was planned, has not been abandoned.

"In our effort to extend the benefits of slum clearance and low-rent housing to the city of Boston, we have run into several obstructions in the original site," he explained. "A number of legal contests have been filed against the development. The decisions on the Louisville case have been invoked.

"Obstacles Cause Delay"

"While such obstacles are not insuperable, they will cause some delay. The acquisition of the new site will permit immediate development of a project giving widespread employment and creating good homes for those who never before have had them. All this can be going on while we continue our efforts to develop the original part of Old Harbor Village."

Early in February of this year, U. S. Marshal John J. Murphy and his men began issuing 600 legal writs for the 19 acres planned for the old site. A month later, headed by the United-Carr Fastener Corporation, owners of 38,000 square feet of property, and hundreds of dwellers in the area, stormed the Federal Building. Bitterest protesters were the women.

"They'll never take my home. I'll show them. I'll stop them."

"They can't take my land for $10,000. No, sir, they won't get my property."

So the beleaguered government officials postponed for 10 days the deadline for signing petitions and filing complaints. On March 23, the final answers, 160 of them, were on the desks of officials. There were 20 protests.

New Site Selected

With the volleys of complaints by taxpayers associations still ringing in its ears, the PWA plugged right ahead seemingly unheeding. Whatever they were thinking, officials said nothing. During the ensuing months, the project became more or less forgotten, aside from occasional rumors.

And suddenly yesterday came the announcement from Washington. The Government was definitely going ahead with its scheme—but on the new site. The cost would be $7,000,000 instead of the original $5,000,000. Mr. Ickes also stated that the original $5,000,000 project had not been abandoned but rather, "the housing project for South Boston will involve an expenditure of $12,000,000 rather than $5,000,000 and the whole work, when completed will be known as 'Old Harbor Village.'"

Besides various other advantages, the new site faces the improved Columbus Park, and only requires leveling before work on the houses can begin. It is in the vicinity of Carson Beach, which has recently been provided with new swimming facilities. Both areas together will accommodate 2600 instead of only 1300 families, as under the old plan. Part of the property was at one time considered as a location for a dog track.





Here No Real Estate Owners' Suits Can Delay Model Homes Project

New Site Selected for Boston's "Old Harbor Village." Above—Looking From the Plot Across Old Colony Boulevard to the Ocean. Below—Looking Across the Tract, Almost Devoid of Buildings to Be Razed

Federal Works Program Faces Fall by the Wayside

(Continued from Page 1)

was too high or because they were not located near centers of unemployment.

Unable to Spend More

Moreover, it was discovered that Mr. Ickes still has a considerable portion of his original PWA funds which he has been unable to spend.

Numerous Government agencies are working day and night to meet the series of deadlines which the President established with a view to speeding up the lagging program, but it appears likely that several of them will be unable to meet them. They are hopeful that the President will make an exception in their case, although he has given no indication that he will do so.

The Rural Electrification Administration has none of its projects ready for the President's approval yet. A fund of $100,000,000 has been "earmarked" for this work.

Although an extensive grade-crossing elimination program was announced several months ago, only one small project of this type has received any money. It is in Alabama.

The bureau of public roads admits that it cannot file enough applications to fill its $500,000,000 quota by Thursday.

Only about 15 of the 75 low-cost housing projects planned by the PWA housing division can be started if the President's deadlines are enforced. Normally a long-drawn-out process, the acquirement of land for housing projects has been made more difficult by adverse court decisions.

The Resettlement Administration, headed by Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, intends to have a program ready for approval this week, but it is understood that it will not require the entire $250,000,000 set aside for this type of rehabilitation.

Say Work Will Go on

Despite the confusion at the present time, administration spokesmen would not admit that the ultimate objective of the works program is in any way endangered. Mr. Hopkins declares that the money will be spent in a manner to create the most jobs in a short time. If a county does not get it in one form, it will get it in another, in proportion to its unemployment load.

It is estimated that the $4,000,000,000 fund will be augmented by approximately $1,000,000,000 in local funds.

Some idea of the huge nationwide organization to be set up to administer the funds may be gained from the announcement that there are already 26,648 administrative officials on the WPA pay roll.

Monitor Optimism Praised in Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Praise of The Christian Science Monitor is contained in a survey of American newspapers and magazines by Prof. Cylde R. Miller of Teachers' College, Columbia University, made public today.

The Monitor, Professor Miller holds, is a "well edited, optimistic" newspaper, "possessing excellent features and good foreign correspondence." It ranks, he adds, with the New York Times in interpretation of educational trends.

The New York Herald Tribune "is the best edited newspaper in America and contains some of the best written, most colorful news stories published anywhere," Professor Miller says.

The New York Times is "eminently fair" in its news coverage and comes nearer giving a complete picture of events—domestic and foreign—than any other newspaper in the world, he declares.

Bathing's now at its best at the beach OF CHALFONTE HADDON HALL

SEPTEMBER is an ideal month for swimming at the shore. At Haddon Hall you may don your suit in your room and take an elevator to the beach. Good food and varied amusement. Christian Science church in our block.

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ATLANTIC CITY

Curley Looks to Salem Election As Test of His Power in Senate

An actual test of Gov. James M. Curley's "dictatorial powers" in the Bay State will be the Salem special election to send a Senator to the State House Oct. 15.

The election results from the passing of Senator Albert Pierce, a Republican, during the past session of the State Legislature. It carries special significance as the election of a Democrat will assure Governor Curley of a majority vote in the upper house. The election of another Republican will leave the Senate forces at a status quo, with the Republicans holding a one-vote majority.

At present, the Republicans number 20—the Democrats 19. Senator James G. Moran, Senate President, though nominally a Republican, was placed in the chair through a Democratic vote and is considered by his voting record to carry the Democratic stamp.

Thus with the President carrying the power to break a tie vote in favor of the Curley forces, and through an even chance to elect a Salem Democrat to fill Mr. Pierce's seat, Governor Curley stands to have even an easier time in 1936 than he did in 1935.

Curley Forces Hesitant

That the vote will result in a Democratic victory and thus additional power for the Governor, is far from certain, Curley-electioneers would have the public believe.

First, the second Essex district is definitely Republican. Second, since the State House solons indulged in a spending orgy of the taxpayer's dollars during its record-length session a Republican who stood on a platform of "balance the budget, no more bond issues, and pay-as-you-go legislation," would appear to stand up well against the Curley "spenders."

The dissatisfaction shown in the Rhode Island congressional election over the present Democratic régime has caused observers to foresee a Democratic defeat in the Salem-Beverly - Danvers - Marblehead districts.

And finally, this election will give the Republicans who insist that the Governor's days are numbered in the State's political scheme, opportunity to prove that he has no influence in their own territory.

The significance of this vote has been obscured by surface swells of alleged overconfidence from both sides. But both parties realize that with the Salem seat may go the chairmanships of such powerful committees as Power and Light, Public Safety and Transportation now held by Republicans.

Count on G. O. P. Switch

Other committees now headed by Republicans probably would change gavel-holders should the Democrats secure an equal voice in the Senate. The Democrats already assume they can count on two Republican votes at almost the snap of a finger, thus giving them a full majority on any question. These two votes they feel will be cast by the Senate president, Mr. Moran from Mansfield, and Senator William A. Davenport of Greenfield, who, when a member of the House some years ago, was holding down a Democratic seat.

As reward for his Democratic leanings and his smiles upon the Governor's "Senate war-horses," Senators Edward C. Carroll and William F. Madden, both of Boston, Senator Davenport now finds himself at the head of the Senate recess committee on taxation.

During the last weeks of the session there was much rumor that Senator Moran would be awarded at the end of his term by a judgeship. From his district come reports that he could not again be elected on a Republican ticket following his open allegiance to Mr. Curley this past year.

Thus should the Democrats win the Salem seat Senator Moran may be deposed as president for 1936 and a Democrat elevated. This could be done with the two Republican votes. Mr. Moran could then vote less conspicuously with the Curley men.

Splits Weaken G. O. P.

The Republicans, by retaining the Pierce district vote, undoubtedly would continue President Moran as gavel-wielder, placing full responsibility on him for every Democratic measure pushed through the Senate.

As to candidates for the election, their names appeared insignificant at this stage in comparison to the result their vote would bring at the State House.

The Democrats have thus far selected only one candidate. He is John A. Birmingham, Beverly attorney.

The Republicans find themselves divided and thereby weakened. Some Essex County Republicans are pushing Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., now a Representative, for the Senate post. Mr. Lodge has indicated willingness to sit in the Senate but just at present appears doubtful as to whether or not this is the time to run.

It appears safe to say that Representative Lodge will not run this time but defer to the insistence of William H. McSweeney of Salem that Mr. McSweeney be given the party nomination.

Two other Republicans have indicated their willingness to sit in the Senate. They are William S. Fenton, realtor, and Lester R. Thompson, chairman of the Salem City Committee.

The primaries are to be held Oct. 1 and the election Oct. 15. Despite the fact that Governor Curley will be in Hawaii on his vacation at that time he will lend all his weight to bring home a Democratic seat to speed up his 1936 "work and wages" program.

Charlotte, N. C., Clubs Aid Recreation Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Young Civic Society has decided to aid in promoting neighborhood groups and community clubs in Charlotte to stimulate interest in providing proper recreational facilities in all parts of the city.

The group voted to co-operate with Walter J. Cartier, superintendent of parks and recreation, in organizing community groups to promote recreational programs in all neighborhoods of the city.

The Zeb Vance Community Club, recently formed by Mr. Cartier, already has opened tennis courts and has organized community parties and recreational activities.

Maine Approves Four Changes In Its Constitution

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Maine electorate's stamp of approval today was on four state constitutional amendments and a legislative act submitted to it in yesterday's special referendum election.

By overwhelming majorities, the slightly more than 30,000 voters who cast ballots in the exceedingly light poll, approved an increase in the state indebtedness to allow issuance of $5,000,000 in state bonds to match federal contributions for highway construction; authorized issuance of $500,000 in state bonds to enable construction of the proposed Deer Isle-Sedgwick bridge; ratified the act creating the Deer Isle-Sedgwick bridge district; granted permission for the use of voting machines in elections; and increased from three to six months the residence time required to qualify as a voter in Maine.

The unofficial vote in 577 of the 631 precincts in the State was:

Longer voting residence—Yes, 24,272; no, 5989.

State bond increase—Yes, 18,767; no, 9766.

Voting machines—Yes, 17,215; no, 11,065.

Deer Isle bridge bonds—Yes, 20,681; no, 7922.

Deer Isle bridge district—Yes, 21,161; no, 7489.

Every one of the 16 counties gave a favorable majority, all by wide margins, to the voting residence change.

Foulois Retirement Confirmed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The War Department gave confirmation today that Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, chief of the air corps, will retire from active service on Dec. 21. Brig. Gen. Oscar Westover, assistant chief, is expected to become acting air corps head then.

BOSTON

Hotel SOMERSET 400 COMMONWEALTH AVE.

A distinguished residential hotel offering spacious well-appointed suites to please the most discriminating.

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Excellent Restaurant

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SUITES OF 1 TO 5 ROOMS

Transient or Permanent Rates

Italy Holds Door Open to Compromise

(Continued from Page 1)

which was sent to the Saar as a preliminary to the raising of a competent Ethiopian police force with foreign officers has also been considered.

In short, every ingenious suggestion which has presented a chance of solution has received some attention.

It is hoped that by the end of the week a proposal for peaceful settlement will be ready and Premier Mussolini will be asked to answer. If the reply is negative, then the controversy will take on the form of a crisis in the relations of Italy and the League. More probably, it is thought, there will be negotiations which will prolong the work of the committee.

League Enquiry

There is also a proposal to verify the charges and counter-charges by a League enquiry in and around Ethiopia; but such an investigation would occupy three months, it is estimated. Italy's object apparently is to delay the decision until the end of September, but not beyond. The rainy season in Ethiopia—which ties up almost all activity—is usually ended with the beginning of October.

It would be useless to participate in a game which consists in oscillating between optimism and pessimism. One day there is a feeling that all is lost and the next there is feeling that at the last minute Italy will accept the proposals of the powers. These currents change almost from hour to hour.

Hoare Speech Awaited

The greatest interest is taken here in the public intervention of Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Foreign Secretary, which is expected tomorrow in the Assembly. His intention of proclaiming from the international tribune British fidelity to the Covenant is announced. But while the British will not seek to elude the responsibilities which they have accepted, some stress is laid on the need for real collectivity in fulfillment of the Covenant obligation. It is not merely a majority but a totality of the League members which must vote and act.

Nor does it appear that sanctions are as yet contemplated. The League is far from having exhausted its possibilities as to peace machinery, and it is felt that patience in mediation, even if hostilities begin, should be a virtue of the League.

And in the meantime the fact that the British Foreign Secretary had come here to back up the British Minister for League Affairs certainly does not evidence any change of British policy or tactics.

Gas Tax Collections Set Mark in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Passing last year's total collection of gasoline tax by $991,428 a new record was set for this year, Comptroller General William B. Harrison of Georgia announced.

The total collections of gasoline tax for August, 1935, was $1,435,324. Compared with that of August, 1934, which was $1,256,024, the increase amounts to $176,300.

Planetarium to Give Star Study to Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—The Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History will be formally opened Oct. 3, when a group of school children will view its parade of the stars for the first time, according to announcement today by F. Trubee Davison, president of the museum.

The program provides that more than 300,000 children will view the sky in the planetarium, during a school year, without charge.

The planetarium auditorium is a circular chamber about 75 feet in diameter, seating some 750 persons. Suspended over the chamber is a white dome of stainless steel, which serves as a screen on which the images of the heavenly bodies are reproduced by the complex planetarium projector.

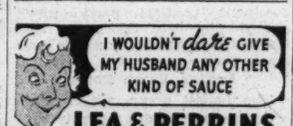
Woman President Still Remote—Mrs. Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt believes that American voters in general do not like the idea of a woman as President.

Writing in the October issue of Cosmopolitan appearing today, she declared her belief that "in all probability some time a woman will be elected President—but she may not, in my opinion, be elected at the present time or in the near future."

"Men and women in this country today would vote for a man against a woman for President no matter what her qualifications might be. I, for one, am glad this is so, for when a woman assumes this great responsibility, other women throughout the country should be qualified to help her carry the burden of that office.

"This will require a far more general development of interest in public questions, past and present, and more willingness to serve in public positions than we have yet seen."



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2 LGE 28 oz PKGS 31c

CAMPBELL'S SOUPS All Kinds Except Tomato or Chicken 3 Tins 25c

CHICKEN SOUP A Nourishing Soup 3 Tins 29c

• HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS •

RINSO		2 Lge Pkgs	39c
LIFEBUOY	Toilet Soap	3 Bars	18c
AMMONIA	Bellview	2 Qt Bots	29c
BLEACH	Bellview	2 30 oz Bots	29c
WHITTEMORE'S	Shoe Polish	Tin	9c

JEAN'S Special LOAF

A specially baked loaf for this week only. Chock full of spiced fruits and choice nuts.

LGE LOAF 13c

• MORE REAL SAVINGS •

SWEET RYE BREAD	16 oz Loaf	8c
WHOLE MILK BREAD	20 oz Loaf	9c
GRAPE-NUTS FLAKES	Pkg	10c
SKY FLAKE WAFERS	NBC Lb Pkg	21c
RAISIN COOKIES	NBC Old Fashioned Soft Lb	17c
BLUE ROSE RICE	Lb Bulk	5c
CERTO	Bot	29c

BUTTER BROOKSIDE CREAMERY ROLLS LB 29c

All Pure Fruit Flavors Jell-O	3 Pkgs	17c
Highest Quality - Rich, Full-Flavored Baker's Premium Chocolate	½ Lb Bar	15c
The Standard of Quality for Many Years Rumford Baking Powder	1 Lb Tin	27c
Tenderized Full Flavor and Plump Sunsweet Prunes	2 Lb Pkg	17c
A Wide Variety of Popular Fruits Buffet Fruits	3 8 oz Tins	23c
Ready to Shape and Fry Gorton's Codfish Cakes	2 10 oz Tins	25c
Serve Hot Cocoa to the Children Hershey's Cocoa	2 ½ Lb Tins	17c
Unlike Ordinary Hash - This Is Genuine Home Style Prudence Corned Beef Hash	20 oz Tin	23c

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

GRAVENSTEIN APPLES	For Cooking	4 Lbs	15c
SEEDLESS GRAPES		2 Lbs	15c
NATIVE CELERY	Fancy - Large Bunches	Bunch	10c
RED TURBAN SQUASH		3 Lbs	10c
YELLOW TURNIPS		4 Lbs	10c
NATIVE CARROTS	Large Bunches	2 Bunches	9c

BAKED BEANS Finest Oven Baked with Pork 2 Lge 28 oz Tins 27c

Tomato CATSUP Made With New Crop Tomatoes 2 Lge 14 oz Bots 25c

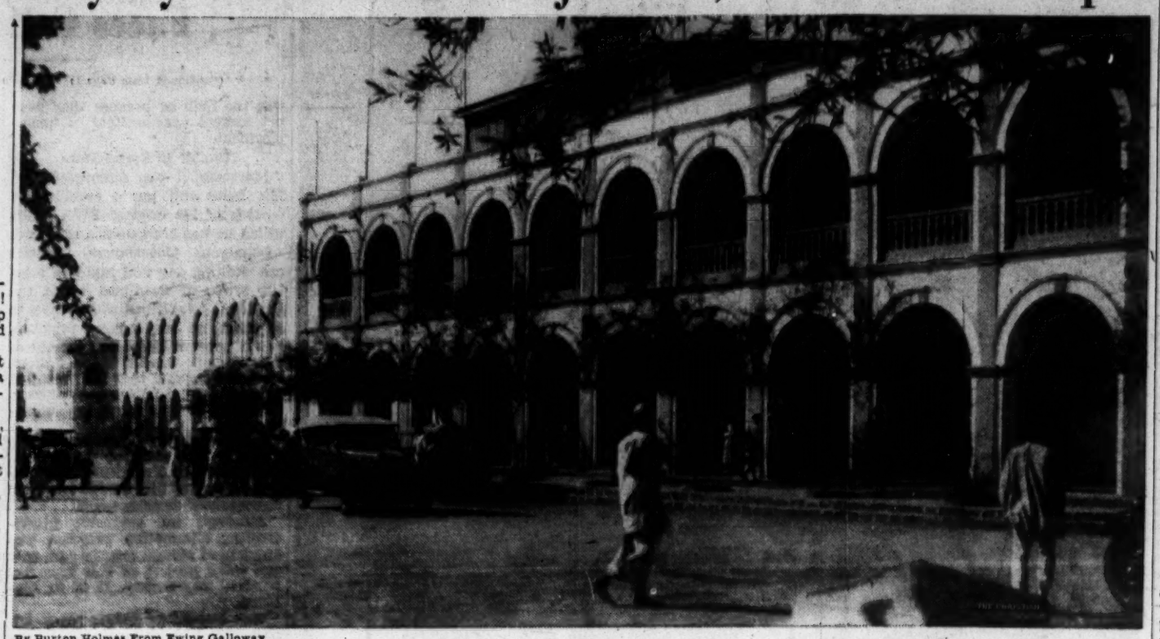
PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

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French Mastery-by-Force Holds Djibouti, Gate to Ethiopia

Visitors there find much of charm in land and people; but there's much whip-cracking by France's colonizers who feel they have mission to civilize the natives.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



By Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway

It's Called the Little Paris of East Africa

The Square in Front of the Hotel Continental at Djibouti, Capital of French Somaliland and End of the Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railroad, Which Pierces to the Heart of Ethiopia

BJIBOUTI, French Somaliland—Djibouti! What an explosive name!

It pops and splutters like a camp fire. It sizzles as Djibouti itself and the desert sands surrounding it.

Yet I was elated to reach here. It was the end of a voyage. It was a destination and a new place to explore.

Best of all it was a fabled town, surrounded with fantasies and wreathed in all the lure that a restless imagination could weave about it.

For two weeks, in anticipation of this voyage, I had been reading of Ethiopia, of her King of Kings, of the Lion of Judah and of the last free African state. I had seized book after book in English, German and French, preferably French (because they are the cheapest), and in every one I had found a chapter on Djibouti. It was the gateway into the empire of Haile Selassie. It was the hottest place in the world. It was a model of intrepid French colonization. It was inhabited by handsome brown men and beautiful women. It was the threshold of Africa, although at the back door. It was a French watch-tower set in blazing sands.

Incisive Refrain

Like the knock of car wheels on the ends of steel rails, there had run through my mind the incisive refrain: Djibout'—Djibout'—Djibout'. And here it was at last.

And it didn't matter that our boat was two hours late. Its engine had gone wrong and left us sitting on the placid, motionless waters of the Red Sea, like a dream ship on an ocean of glass. But we had repaired the defect and, steaming through the narrow strait which nearly closes the lower end of the Red Sea, we slowly skirted the grim and desolate island rock of Perim which glowers across to both sandy shores of the converging mainlands and constitutes one more of nature's fortresses by which Great Britain controls so many of the world's waterways.

It is another defiant, far-flung English outpost. No tree softens the fierce and torried grayness of the rocks. No verdant gardens rest the weary eyes. One can barely discern gray-stone houses on a gray-stone island, where lonely soldiers sit to guard an empire.

But other powers were also making empires and did not leave all the strategic points to Britain. The French bought from a local chief, for $10,000, the barren and inhospitable port of Obock on the African coast, across from Perim. But it so completely resisted all the efforts which they made to develop it that they seized a better site along the same coast, which they have succeeded in turning into a city. This is Djibouti: yellow French sands answering gray English rocks.

As we cast anchor about a mile from the pier, a single row of lights was gleaming from the shore and a refulgent African moon, amid flaming African stars, illuminated the whole harbor. For the first time I saw the spell which the dark continent casts over the heavens. Of course, it may be only my fantasy. It may be my imagination, fed by yearnings for distant loved ones. But whatever the cause, East Africa transforms the heavenly lights. The stars come close to earth. When they first appear in the gray of the evening they burn like great, lone candles in a church. You can see them flicker and scintillate. One by one they burst into radiance, as though someone were lighting a cosmic Christmas tree, until the whole heavens are filled with glowing lamps that hover kindly over all.

Africa goes to bed very early; men make no sounds and light no lights in order that the barren sands, the buoyant jungles and triumphant forests may be left alone to keep their tryst with the soft, wooing stars.

The queen among all these lights is the majestic African moon. When the heavens are clear the stars almost pale before her effulgence. When there are little, frail clouds she turns them into silver lace. She transforms them into translucent carpets sailing over the earth. When there are dense, black clouds, she bursts them asunder with her explosive rays and sends a million flaming moonbeams burning their way through jagged silver craters amid the magnificent ruins of vapors that dared defy her.

A New Lure

This moon added a new lure to my fabled city. Late as it was, our boat was soon surrounded by a score of little craft that had come out to meet us. Hungry, agile black boys scrambled up the stairway and poured onto the ship, in order to sell postcards and matches. Agents from the hotels swarmed after them, followed by armies of porters. All was wild confusion. Order disappeared and authority vanished. Officials took our passports and agents took our baggage. I was caught in a tempest and as the human currents surged about me I clutched my typewriter, held a hand tightly over my most important pocket, and—reveled in French Somaliland.

There was a babel of strident voices. White men struck black boys. The waves of an ocean of subdued and thwarted peoples surged up to me. I saw a brutal sort of mastery resting on sheer force.

I flowed down a human stream into a little motor boat and we started for shore. Six black boys stood as a rim of bronze statues on the stern. Their ragged clothes, that had once been white, fluttered in the wind. Two roughly-wrapped turbans and four fuzzy heads, were depicted sharply against the sky. Immovable, incomprehensible, irrepressible, frustrated colonists. Could they be like my boy? They seemed to be neglected waifs cast up upon the glowing sands of a disordered continent.

Like Machines

Beside us three long, lithe brown men were rapidly rowing a large boat with huge pairs of oars. They bent to the task, sweat glistened on their bare bodies, their muscles contracted and expanded like steel springs. They kept up with us. Those strange, inarticulate men matched our machine. And all that for a pittance, for a few crumbs of coarse bread. They were cheaper than iron and steam. They were as the grandsons of galley slaves, held for millenniums in the invisible chains of historical development. Black, gaunt, powerful Somali-men, who own nothing but their rags and sleep on sands that never cool.

As we reached the shore, black policemen beat back porters and vendors with whips. Force in its crudest form was master. Human self-respect was gone. Blows kept disorder from becoming complete chaos. Authority resided in lashes.

After a very long time we reached a hotel that was far from unattractive and whose manager was as astoundingly efficient as though he had been the Emperor of Djibouti. Our baggage finally arrived, we recovered our passports from genial policemen and found men from India to change our money—all after midnight on Sunday.

Contrary to all predictions, the weather was not unbearably hot, and the lure of my first African night was upon me. So, late as it was, I found a Somali boy who knew a little French, and he took me about the town.

French Efficiency

In the European section of the capital of this little French colony that serves as the eastern outpost and railhead of France's African empire there were solid and attractive cement buildings housing institutions that provide all the boons of civilization from ice to silk blouses and from traffic rules to bank notes. They are a monument of French capacity, devotion and persistence in the face af a pitiless sun, consuming sands, an utter lack of water and hostile Africans.

Beyond this section comes the native town where the houses are made of all the rubbish of the western world; of wrecked automobiles, tin cans, old boxes, gunny sacks and paper. All are jumbled together, squalid, wretched and confused.

Sleeping in Streets

Whole families were sleeping on the streets. Goats clustered here and there in flocks. Hundreds of camels lay in the largest square with their long sinuous necks mounting upward like gnarled, twisted tree trunks remaining from a shell shattered forest. They were guarded by half-clad men from the desert, carrying long iron-headed spears. As we returned from our tour to the hotel, black women were carrying huge earthen jars of water into town.

This was an arid fragment of stunted life in flaming sands—it was the gateway to the Empire of Ethiopia, which France has seized. I saw the shriveled gray fruit of the civilizing mission of a colonizing power.

For me it was new and alluring, but disconcerting. The white man there maintained his mastery by force. He held "inferior" people in subjection. Yet he gave this desert more than it ever had before. He has brought gifts to these Somalimen. And of the very gateway which he seized he has erected Ethiopia's only portal to the world of civilization.

What thoughts arise on these African sands under this African moon! Are the white man and his spirit of domination essential for all of Africa?

League Committees Announce Chairmen

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Sept. 10

THE various committees of the League of Nations Assembly yesterday reported the election of the following chairmen:

Legal and Constitutional—J. Limburg, the Netherlands;
Technical—Wladyslaw Zawadski, Poland;
Budget—Savel Radulescu, Roumania;
Social—Countess Apponyi, Hungary;
Political—Eamon De Valera, Irish Free State;
Agenda—Giuseppe Motta, Switzerland.

Cardenas Is Assured Support in Mexico

(Continued from Page 1)

of 31 radio stations, and one American station as well, the President was answered by Prof. Gilberto Bosques, president of the lower house, who assured the Chief Executive that he could count on full legislative support. Unusual attention was paid to this rather formal assurance because of the recent division of the legislators in the Chamber into Right and Left Wings. Official circles believe that it was for this reason and because of the President's plea for unity of action within the ranks of the National Revolutionary Party, dominant political party which elected him last December, that Bosques's responding address was longer than customarily.

Leftists Reach Power

The Leftist group, which originally distinguished a minority supporting President Cardenas, as opposed to the majority still faithful to former "iron man" Plutarco Elias Calles, now apparently dominates Congress. Observers count 100 of 170 deputies and 31 or 32 of the 58 Senators as being on the "Left Side." While not as radical as European "extreme leftists," the President's supporters here show numerous radical tendencies.

The principal legislation to be studied by this Congress now convened will be various bills relating to agrarian and labor problems and settling the disposition of monopolies now existing in some industries and determining just how far the government will project itself into business.

Tread to Socialization

The tendency recently has been toward government ownership or participation in the basic industries such as paper, petroleum, mining, sugar and alcohol. The President's speech definitely supported recent moves toward control, as exemplified by Petromex, government controled oil company and the projected "Minas de Mexico."

Of the parts of the President's speech pertaining directly to the various ministries and departments of the government, and generally read to the Congress by the respective Cabinet Members, which precedent Cardenas broke, the largest sections were those of finance and national economy, although the public education and communication and public works ministries issued lengthy statements.

Hope for Conservatives

Conservatives found some hope in Cardenas's speech which for the first time showed the government's real support of women's rights and equal suffrage. The movement for votes for women has made signal progress during 1935, with women voting for the first time recently in local elections in Vera Cruz. Likewise they will vote soon in the State of Puebla.

At the very beginning, Cardenas announced his intentions to carry out to the letter the original Six Year Plan, which includes the maintenance of Socialistic Education and other revolutionary factors.

"The outlook for Mexico has never been more optimistic" and he stated, "I must again declare that the Government fully intends to fulfill its obligations in regard to foreign debts. The executive branch has constantly sought a satisfactory solution of the problem. Any solution reached will take into consideration the nation's capacity to pay. Meanwhile until the difficult economic situation facing the entire world is cleared up, it would be imprudent to make any agreements."

Importance of New Roads

New roads are also a basic factor in his program to raise Mexico's economic power, the President said. The Laredo-Mexico City-Acapulco Highway and the Nogales-Suchiate roads are but portions of what will be out of the greatest international highways. He also promised that the Laredo Highway would be opened on Dec. 15, at the latest.

The United States' silver policy has improved mining conditions here, the President said. More mining concessions have been granted in the past six months than in all the previous year before.

Other industries, such as fishing, also received his attention.

The studies of the fisheries sections in regard to the activities of nationals and foreigners in the waters of Lower California demonstrated the necessity of putting into effect special regulations for the collection of taxes. The increased taxes on alcoholic drinks are not only designed to increase revenue, but also possess a social factor.

New Oil Legislation

Petroleum legislation will be sought, the President announced, because "it has been demonstrated that the application of the Petroleum Law of 1925 does not fully respond to fundamental constitutional principles.

He concluded with a tribute to the National Revolutionary Party which, he said, will concentrate its attention upon the political unification of peasants and workers, as well as the youth and feminine sectors which have heretofore been neglected. However, the most important issue for the immediate future was the "party's recognition that the laboring woman has the right to participate in the electoral activities."

This speech has received exceptionally favorable comment throughout the country.

Tsaldaris Counsels Greeks To Vote for Restoration; Premier Drops Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Sept. 10—A proclamation urging the Greek people to vote for restoration of the monarchy in the forthcoming plebiscite was issued here today by Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris.

By this action, the Premier breaks away from his announced policy of official neutrality on the restoration issue. His personal affiliations, however, have all along been with the Monarchists. The proclamation followed disorders last night when Republican officers sought to forestall an anticipated Royalist coup d'état. The coup was believed a trick to sidetrack the plebiscite.

Brig. Gen. Charles Panagiotakos, leader of the Republican officers, was ordered arrested by War Minister George Condylis. The showdown came at a Cabinet meeting. General Panagiotakos and others were wounded by Monarchist guards, and the meeting broke up in disorder.

Premer Panayoti Tsaldaris and General Condylis, even more decisively Monarchist, are representative of the party which has been in power since March, 1933, when it overthrew the Republicans. Mostly under the veteran statesman, Eleutherios Venizelos, the Republicans had previously ruled Greece for nine years.

The Tsaldaris party is frankly Monarchist in sympathy, though pledged to maintain the Republic. It showed vigor and efficiency last spring, when it signally defeated an attempt by the Venizelists to restore Republican fortunes by force.

Forestalling Coup d'Etat

The present Panagiotakos incident is an attempt to forestall an anticipated Royalist coup d'état which might be staged to sidetrack the coming plebiscite. Such a coup d'état, the Republicans feared, might undo the revolution of 1924, which—following upon an annihilation of the Greek Army by the Turks in 1922—had substituted the republic for the monarchy in Greece.

The deposed sovereign, Ex-King George II, is now in Britain, where the Monitor learns today he is on a visit to King George V at Balmoral. He is awaiting results of the plebiscite, but has declared himself willing to return to Greece only if assured an overwhelming welcome. The legislative Assembly at Athens last June agreed to hold a plebiscite before Nov. 15 to decide whether Greece should continue as a republic or become a monarchy once more. Mr. Tsaldaris favors the King's recall, and yesterday declared his unchanged intention to hold the plebiscite. This, it is thought here, he has every prospect of doing.

Is a monarchy more likely than the present republic to bring peace and prosperity to sorely tried Greece?

Monarchy or Republic

This question is now in the forefront of all discussions here—indeed, it has been hotly debated ever since a popular referendum to settle the constitutional issue has been scheduled.

Sometime before Nov. 15 all voting Greeks will be asked to state definitely one way or the other whether they wish to "maintain the existing parliamentary republican regime or want to restore the crowned democracy in the person of the ex-King George II of Greece."

Most of the deputies in the Assembly seemed piously devoted to the Glucksburgs, whose return, they said, would bring to the Greek people peace and prosperity.

To their great surprise, however, not a few deputies, even within the Popular Party, led by Mr. Tsaldaris, a staunch Royalist pledged to support the Republic, came forth boldly to defend the Republic régime against what they considered the "unjust" attacks of the Royalists. The common argument of the Royalists that all the troubles showered upon Greece during the last 10 years were due to the Republican political system was energetically rebuffed as wholly false.

Shift of Condylis

But the greatest perturbation in Republican ranks came with the sudden shifting of General Condylis from the Republican camp to that of the Royalists. He was one of the foremost figures who helped to establish the new regime. Most surprised of all were the 34 Condylist deputies returned as pure Republicans.

The "renegade" general justified his attitude by declaring that the Republic had utterly failed in its mission and he, therefore, as an honest politician, did not see why he should not confess this fact openly and point out the true way of salvation. He added, however, that, in his opinion, the Republic was the best of all the regimes, but Greeks were not yet politically mature enough to work it.

Thereupon, to show the contradiction between the thoughts and acts of the War Minister, who, it was pointedly recalled, crushed the Venizelist revolt of March 1, the Opposition press published a letter by Mr. Venizelos. It narrates how shortly before the revolt of March 1, General Condylis proposed to the chief of the Liberal Party the overthrow of the Tsaldaris Government.

Exaggerated Claims

The ensuing negotiations failed, according to the letter, because the War Minister put forth exaggerated claims as to the role he demanded to play in the new Cabinet.

But more than any other man here, it is Mr. Tsaldaris' opinion on the regime question that will count a great deal. On this vital point, however, the Prime Minister is as silent and incomprehensible as the proverbial Sphinx. He has declared that his Government will remain neutral in the issue.

One of Mr. Tsaldaris's difficulties is that he has to consider the opinion of the Balkan states. Turkey is averse to the restoration of monarchy in a neighboring country, which may have bad repercussions on the mentality of the Turkish people, dreaming once more, perhaps, of the restoration of the Sultans.

One Turkish paper has gone so far as to predict the collapse of Greco-Turkish amity if ex-King George returns. Moreover, neither Serbia nor Roumania favor the restoration since it might serve as a bad precedent to the Austrians and the Hungarians and encourage the return of the Hapsburgs.

Other Candidates

Certain Royalist circles are canvassing possibilities of a more powerful and authoritative figure, male or female, than George II—from the same royal dynasty—contrary to the decision passed by the National Assembly that the restoration has to be made "after the order of the known masculine succession."

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Long Remains An Enigma In U. S. Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

strings of all sorts of enterprises went into his hands in Louisiana. He was raised in the forcing house of Louisiana politics, where corruption has been rife ever since Spain and France first possessed it. Mr. Long played the political game there and played it so much better than anyone else that he did what nobody else succeeded in doing, became dictator.

Worked With Norris

On the other hand, in the Senate, Mr. Long clung to George W. Norris, radical Nebraskan, whose personal integrity is as unsullied as the sincerity of his progressive convictions. The records show that Mr. Long has given some real benefits to his State. In the Senate Mr. Long often gave the so-called progressives powerful, though erratic, support.

Just what Mr. Long wanted out of it all still puzzles Washington. His influence in the national scene had apparently waned in the past session. The Administration caught him neatly in his own filibuster when he was put in the position of blocking social aid funds.

So Mr. Long remains the riddle he was, nobody knowing the answer.

Governor Allen Lauds Senator Long's Services; Outline of His Career

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 10 (AP)—With the announcement that Senator Huey P. Long had passed on early today, the victim of a bullet wound inflicted by Dr. C. A. Weiss Jr., on Sunday night, Gov. O. K. Allen issued the following statement:

"This marks with the death of Huey P. Long the passing of the greatest builder of economics in the history of Louisiana in 225 years. It also marks the passing of the greatest hero for the common right of all the people of America.

"His name will exist and be remembered in the annals of the State of Louisiana and all America."

"We are going to follow the principles of Huey P. Long."

The Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, national organizer for Senator Huey P. Long's "share-our-wealth" clubs, said today the leaders of the clubs had pledged support to Gov. O. K. Allen. The clergyman issued the following statement:

"In conference with a group of leaders of the Share-Our-Wealth Society of Louisiana we reached the following unanimous conclusion:

"We the leaders of the Share-Our-Wealth Society of Louisiana, representing a membership of 326,000 members, pledge our absolute loyalty to our Governor, O. K. Allen.

"We recognize in him the symbol of the spirit of our great State."

The Senate Finance Committee, acting with quiet precision, today gave speedy approval to the bills approved by Senator Long.

Long always took particular delight in appearing before the House and Senate committees to give brief "explanations" of the bills and direct "favorable reports" on them.

Long's absence was more than ordinarily noticeable since he never missed the meetings. The committee members this morning went quietly about their task of approving the bills.

George Wallace, Assistant Attorney General and first assistant of Long in drafting bills, took Long's place in discussing the measures.

Hundreds of persons attended funeral services yesterday for Dr. Carl A. Weiss Jr., who was killed in the State House Sunday night after he shot and wounded Huey Long.

Floral offerings were banked high in a room of the funeral home. Automobiles lined the streets for blocks and traffic policemen were on duty directing the stream of cars.

A number of members of the Square Deal Association, an anti-Long group, as well as other opponents of Mr. Long, joined the crowd.

Huey Pierce Long rose from a Louisiana cotton farm to become a United States Senator and the virtual dictator of his native State.

He was born in 1893, the seventh child in a family of nine, on a Winnfield, La., farm. After attending grammar and high school in Winnfield, with four months in Shreveport High School, he left when 16, without completing the course, to become a traveling salesman of cooking utensils and farm home appliances.

Three years later he was arrested in Shreveport after becoming involved in a shooting scrape. He was cleared by an alibi provided by Rose McConnell, and a year later married her. Two sons and a daughter were born.

As a result of three months' work in the law department of the University of Oklahoma followed by seven months of intensive cramming at Tulane University, he was admitted to the bar in 1915 after passing a special examination.

He began his political career three years later when he was elected to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. At 30 he ran unsuccessfully for governor, and in a second attempt in 1928 he was elected. As a result of his ousting of political foes impeachment proceedings began in the Louisiana Legislature in 1929, but were defeated by one vote.

In 1930 he was elected to the Senate on a Democratic ticket, and in the same year he strengthened his political control on Louisiana by engineering the election of O. K. Allen as Governor.

In 1932 Senator Long supported Franklin D. Roosevelt when he headed a Democratic committee to the national convention in Chicago. On Aug. 15, this year, he declared in New York that he would run for President in 1936 as an independent liberal, if Mr. Roosevelt should be nominated by the Democrats and Herbert Hoover by the Republicans.

Outside of his own State, he attained national prominence largely through his frequent use of radio networks to attack Administration policies and to place his "Share-the-Wealth" plan before the people.

Return of People's Government Forecast With Long's Passing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 10—The peculiar dictatorial type of state government which Senator Long had erected in Louisiana seems likely to disintegrate without him. The regime of the Kingfish was a one-man rule. He trained no successor, nor does any leader of his remarkable forcefulness stand out in his organization. His extraordinary legislation, it is claimed by political authorities, ultimately will be torn down, and Louisiana again will join the rest of the Union in the normal ways of self-government.

The rest of the nation little realized what a change in the form of American institutions Senator Long was working in this corner of the country. The attention he won in Washington obscured the more significant changes he was pushing through at home.

Extreme centralization of power in his sole control appeared the motivation of his policy. This led to legislation taking authority away from cities and local officials and transferring it to the State. As he dominated the State, he became the trustee of the powers thus accumulated.

Took Over Many Posts

Within the past nine months he took to himself authority over the jobs of all the local policemen, firemen and public schoolteachers in the State, ousted several police chiefs because they were politically hostile, gave warning that he could also remove elected city officials, and forced out of office the principal local prosecutor in the State, who had opposed him.

He acquired such complete authority over taxes that taxpayers feared lest punishment be dealt out in higher tax bills. He also gained supervision of the ballot through the naming of all election officials. In many other ways he utilized his power to make laws in order to strengthen himself politically and weaken any resistance. His use of the militia to overawe his antagonists added a spectacular element, which the Senator enjoyed, of minor importance.

The incentive for this recent concentration was furnished by the Democratic primary coming up next January. At that time the Senator had to stand for re-election to the Senate, and in addition his state regime came up for review before the voters.

Primaries All Important

How the primaries now only four months off will result becomes today of the utmost political importance. The Senator had so successfully built up his aids and safeguards for the election that it hardly seemed possible he could be beaten.

However the election may now go, the unusual legislation the Senator wrote gives no promise of permanence. Even in the circle of the Kingfish his purely political laws were recognized as expedients and granted to be perishable.

Contemplating the amazing powers he amassed, his political associates at times grew anxious lest such an outcome as that which has just occurred deprive them of their leader and leave the State in what they felt would temporarily be chaos. Immense authority is now vested in the State with no one in line for its use.

State Achievements

If his legislation criticized as dictatorial passes, Senator Long will nevertheless leave some striking monuments to his career. The State House in which he was struck down stands out as one of the most unusual in the land. It illustrates the boldness and resourcefulness of Huey Long. It consists of a combination of typical Capitol and modern office building, the lofty shaft of offices rising in a skyscraper of beautiful form.

The paved roads and bridges which Long carried through at a cost of more than $75,000,000 will likewise furnish a lasting memorial. A road building program of this size in Louisiana called for audacity. It drove roads through swamps and threw bridges over bayous where toll ferries had been standard equipment. Long also contributed to the building of the great new bridge across the Mississippi River at New Orleans, now nearly finished. He constructed the airport at New Orleans, built into Lake Ponchartrain, making one of the finest airports in the world.

He gave greatly needed aid to public school education, when he financed support for the weaker districts of the State. Under his financial backing and personal encouragement the state university flourished and became well known.

Share-the-Wealth Plan

Of still wider notice was his "Share-the-Wealth" movement. He promoted the formation of "Share-the-Wealth" societies over the country, and enlisted many followers. He contemplated running for President next year. His motto of "Every Man a King," which he took for the title of his autobiography, was designed to appeal to the masses. In his proposed distribution of the wealth he promised $5000 to every family, besides an automobile and a radio.

Originally a backer of President Roosevelt and aiding in his nomination for the Presidency, Senator Long split with him subsequently. His possible race for the Presidency was hoped for by the Republicans as dividing the Roosevelt vote, and as much deplored by Democrats.

He had just reached the apex of his power at home, for he had lately stripped his chief local foe, the Mayor of New Orleans, of most of his political prestige, and driven much of the New Orleans "ring," the center of his foes, into his own camp.

Huey Long was a product of the northern farming section of his State. He obtained little education, but was endowed with such brilliant ability that when once he found his place in politics he shot to the top. He employed all the artifices of spoils politics. His local policies were made practicable by a friendly State Supreme Court, a Governor who had been a friend from boyhood, and a Legislature which he dominated.

His following called him a "friend of the poor." His critics denied him the title. Controversy over Senator Long will doubtless continue.

Youth Is Praised For Its Response

(Continued from Page 1)

ing, Miss Scott declared that "one of the most pertinent means of training children is found in their instinctive love of play."

"Through proper guidance," she said, "the play motive may become educative and develop such traits as loyalty, honesty, fair play and persistence. One of the great needs today is to see that recreation recreates. The fact that we can find satisfaction in shoddy, cheap pleasures, should be a challenge and call to action on the part of all who are interested in human progress."

Youth Sincere at Heart

Miss Scott declared that "youth at heart wants the truth" and that if it were not fettered by "a forced demand for popularity and being 'a good sport,'" the new generation would "soon turn to the more creative and deeply satisfying modes of living."

"The character building campaign is before us," she concluded, "one in which we will find a spirit of cooperation on the part of the best educators and religious leaders. Let us rise to our opportunity."

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, of Springfield, Mo., national corresponding secretary of the union, in her report to the convention last night, recalled the historic words of an officer of the American expeditionary forces when his unit arrived in France—"Lafayette, we are here."

Another World Crisis

"The world thrilled at the words," she said in an address before the union last night. "A world crisis had been met and victory was in sight.

"Another world crisis confronts us today. The enemy of humanity—alcohol—is making a terrific onslaught upon all of the nations, not even observing the usage of civilized warfare—protection of women and children.

"A call for aid has come to us today and we answer it from coast to coast. We lay our tribute of love upon the altar of memory to Frances Willard, American friend of liberty who gave her life without money or without price for the liberty of her people. We stand with bared head as we say—'Frances Willard, we are here.'

"We are the army of deliverance. We wear the white ribbon upon our breasts. This army goes into action under the soul-stirring slogan, 'We fight liquor.' Like the throbbing of drums, it reverberates, 'We fight liquor.' . . . At the command to charge, this peaceful army advances into the enemy's country in the interest of peace and home protection.

Enemy Is on Guard

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Mrs. E. Stanley Jones, who is now in the United States on furlough after eight years' missionary work in India, described the work there.

What's Going On in the Arts

The Dance—Dated and Undated

COMING dance events announced by the Aaron Richmond Artists Service are all good so far as they go. But trouble is, they go only to Europe.

While Martha Graham and her Dance Group set audiences tingling and shouting in New York and otherwhere; while Agnes de Mille, with a wistful glance at Boston, finds welcome on the Pacific Coast; while Ruth Page dances all around the town, in New England summer theaters, without much hope of pointing a toe on a Boston stage; and Miriam Marmein presents "Career" and other new compositions at her little out-door playhouse in Manomet instead of in a winter theater at home, say on Huntington Avenue—

Mr. Richmond assures Boston audiences of a return engagement of Colonel de Basil's Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, opening Oct. 28. Seven performances are scheduled, with many repetitions of familiar items interspersed with a few new things not done here before. Among these are "Thamar," based on a poem by Lermontov, with music by Balakirev; "Carnival," music by Schumann, choreography by Fokine and scenery by Bakst, and "Public Gardens," scenario by Leonid Massine and Vladimir Dukelsky, arranged from André Gide's novel, "The Counterfeiters." For some reason, "Firebird" and "Les Cents Baisers," which caused so much interest in London, are omitted, as is also "Choreartium." The latter, however, probably never will be missed, as its use of Brahms's Fourth Symphony for musical base cannot be anything but abortive.

Trudi Schoop's Comic Ballet, of excellent repute, is scheduled for four performances in December, following the New York engagement. Another continental troupe visaed by European approval.

The Joos Ballet is dated for its first Boston appearance on Jan. 22 and 23, when the celebrated "Green Table," a dance-drama in eight scenes, satirizing diplomacy, will be given, as will "The Big City," representing life on the boulevards (Paris?), and "A Ball in Old Vienna."

Angna Enters, always well received here, is coming early in January.

Now this is all very interesting, and from both experience and hearsay, promises quality entertainment well worth the seeing. But the modern American dancers are also well worth seeing. In fact, to be au courant with the dance times, it is necessary to see their work. Mr. Richmond does plan to present one local exponent of the modern dance, Pauline Chellis and her Dance Group, at a date as yet undetermined, sometime this fall.

One common delusion about the modern American dance should be dispelled. It is not an inheritance from Middle Europe, giving vent to postwar depression and despair. It is a vital expression of American life today—all dark tragedy, not all high hilarity, but touching on a myriad contributing factors of the vivid American scene.

The complicated and expert use of the body in Martha Graham's work is astounding, apart from its communication of idea. When Martha Graham is sitting still, she fairly exudes stillness. When she dances, or when her group dances, the possibilities of the human body in movement are amazingly revealed. It is indeed lamentable that she cannot be brought to Boston, because of need of guarantees, or suppositious lack of audience response, or other managerial difficulties.

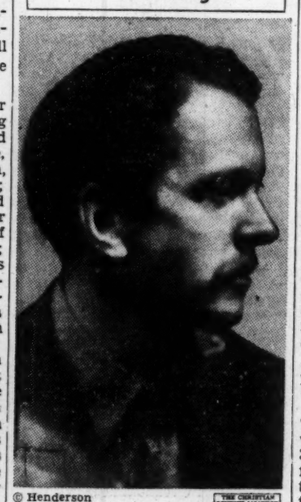
The New Dance League formerly the Workers Dance League, is another company that should be seen here.

A famous Boston book store offers one book on the dance for sale—a trivial little book on tap dancing. To the query why there were no others, came the usual sales person's reply: "No demand for them."

And the answer to book dealers, as to diffident concert managers, is the same: "Why not create a demand?" If it can be done with toothpaste, why not with art?

M. L.

A New Iago



© Henderson

Kenneth MacKenna

Of the Shakespearean Company Headed by Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale, Which Opens Thursday Evening at the Plymouth With "Othello"

Boston Stage Notes

THIS week's opening falls on Thursday evening, when Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale will begin their Shakespearean season with "Othello," at the Plymouth.

The two musicals, "At Home Abroad," at the Shubert and "Thumbs Up" at the Colonial, are in their final week.

Next week will be a busy one. On Monday evening the Shakespeareans at the Plymouth will change their bill to "Macbeth." The following evening, the New Theater Players will open a two-weeks engagement in "Stevedore," by Paul Peters and George Sklar, at the Repertory. And on Sept. 19 comes the first performance of the Moss Hart-Cole Porter musical comedy, "Jubilee," at the Shubert.

Mary Young will be presented by John Craig Productions in "Post Road," Sept. 27, at the Copley.

The Gershwin musical version of "Porgy," entitled "Porgy and Bess," will have its first performance Sept. 30, at the Colonial. This will be the first offering of the American Theater Society-Theater Guild subscription season.

"The Great Waltz," Radio City's famous spectacle, will be submitted at the Boston Opera House, beginning Oct. 3.

Katharine Cornell will offer her production of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Shubert, beginning Nov. 4.

E. M. Newman will return to Symphony Hall for a series of traveltalks, beginning Nov. 8-9. His subjects will include "Italy," "Ethiopia" and "The South Seas and Cannibal Islands."

President Deplores 'Spirit of Violence'

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt deplored the "spirit of violence" today in expressing his "regret" at the attempt upon the life of Senator Huey Long of Louisiana.

Mr. Roosevelt issued the following statement:

"I deeply regret the attempt made upon the life of Senator Long of Louisiana. The spirit of violence is un-American and has no place in a consideration of public affairs, least of all at a time when calm and dispassionate approach to the difficult problems of the day is so essential."

Senator Long has been one of the severest critics of the Administration and has indicated an intention to run for President next year against Mr. Roosevelt.

It was learned that the President and Mrs. Roosevelt sent a personal message to Mrs. Long.

Young G. O. P. to Hear Hoover

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 10 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover will speak here Oct. 5 before the eleven-state convention of Young Republicans, Sherill Halbert, president of the California Republican Assembly, announced today.

Davison Chemical Company

A plan of reorganization for the Davison Chemical Company and two of its subsidiaries, the Davison Realty Company and Eastern Cotton Oil Company, has been filed in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland under section 77 B of the Bankruptcy Act. The plan is sponsored by the reorganization committee headed by E. J. Quintal and is said to have the support of substantial groups of those parties affected.

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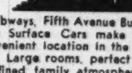
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College Costs — and the Questions Deans Answer

Parents — Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'What Will My College Expenses Come To?'

Here Are Estimates That May Help You, Along With Other Points

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FAMILY incomes have for the masses been low for some years. With reduced incomes, parents are asking more about college costs. They are asking college administrators that they give facts and figures that will tell how much of the cost of sending their sons and daughters to college is for actual instruction and how much is for board, room rent, books, social affairs, fraternities and other items.

In one state university the dean of men declares that the only charge for instruction made to first-year men is about $75 for fees. For this sum the student receives instruction for one year by outstanding professors, free admission to athletic events, a subscription to the college newspaper and other services.

Board and room, according to this dean, costs the student from $200 to $300 per year as a rule, but some students cut this in half by doing their own cooking. Used books can be purchased from sophomores on entrance. If the freshman can prove his need for help and has a good scholastic record, part-time employment may be secured that will provide money to pay for room rent and sometimes for board also.

The summer season and the early fall is the time when college fraternities do their rushing. Parents want to know whether their sons should accept bids from older students who present their advantages. They want to know which fraternity is the best. They are asking for facts as to what fraternities charge for initiation, house fees, monthly dues, badges and social affairs.

In state universities and in many small colleges the initial fees for joining a fraternity are from $30 to $75. Monthly dues vary from $2 to $8. Badges cost from $5 to $25. The assessment for social affairs (fraternity dances) is from $5 to $25 per year.

College costs are being analyzed as are the values of college courses. Administrative officers report that even parents who own homes and automobiles are demanding itemized statements of student expenditures as well as more frequent reports as to the scholastic progress of their children.

Fifty dollars a month will care for all necessary expenses of freshmen in some state universities. Those who join fraternities will find their expenses increased from $50 to $100 during the freshman year.

College deans are glad to answer questions. Many parents do not know just how to ask them.

Here are a few that parents of prospective college men and women might ask:

1. Would it be better for my boy to enter the college of arts and sciences and take the basic courses than to go from high school directly to a college of engineering, agriculture, or business administration?

2. How can my son in from four to seven years prepare to live a worthy life and to become a good citizen and also gain the training that will enable him to secure employment on graduation provided he makes a good scholastic record?

3. What career is my son (or daughter) best fitted for and what will be most likely to suit his interests and aptitudes?

4. What assistance can my children receive during the college course in deciding what vocation they should follow?

5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of belonging to a social fraternity during the freshman year in college?

6. If college freshmen do not join fraternities, will they be likely to be invited to join later in the college course?

7. Why is it that so many high school students go to college with good scholastic records and fail in their work during the first semester?

8. What do you think of courses in home economics, library work, secretarial work and journalism for girls, as compared with traditional college courses in more general college studies?

9. Just what are the objectives of the course my son (or daughter) is planning to take in your college?

10. May I have an itemized statement of all expenses in your college?

Questions like these can be answered intelligently and with facts by college and university deans.

Hundreds of thousands of parents are bending every effort to find out how their children can earn money to help defray college expenses. Comparatively few are inquiring as to how boys and girls can save time and money and get a good start scholastically during the critical first year in college.



Rittase — University of Pennsylvania

Higher Education—An Interpretation

"What the university can do is along manly lines. It can cure the boy of petty vices and childish trickery by making him a man, by giving him higher ideals, more serious views of life. It may win by inspiration, not by fear. It must strengthen the student in his search for truth. It must encourage manliness in him through the putting away of childish things. Let the thoughts of the student be as free as air. Let him prove all things, and he will hold fast to that which is good. Give him a message to speak to others, and when he leaves the university you need not fear for him. . . ."

David Starr Jordan in "The Trend of the American University."

Youth at the Round Table

High Ideals Not Stimulated by War, Says This Member

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY we print another reply to the young man from Texas. This is from Miss E. L. P. of Alabama. Welcome, Alabama, to the Round Table.—Chairman.

Yes, a War of Conquest

Dear Round Tablers:

I have just read the letter written by the young man from Texas. While I certainly support his opinion that there is nothing glorious in war, I feel impelled to roll up my sleeves and disagree with him as to the part war plays in inspiring noble ideals in man. That seems to me almost equivalent to justifying war, and sounds too much like the statements uttered by various dictators that there is something ennobling about warfare. Is not the belief that one may defend certain ideals by resorting to war submitting to a form of mass mesmerism and mob psychology?

An Anachronism

In a recent reading of Ludwig's life of Napoleon, I think perhaps the point that impressed me most was the hopeless futility of war for any purpose, and, then, Napoleon's own admission that "war is an anachronism."

I should like to protest vigorously at this sentiment: "even worse than war might be the achievement of a level of human thinking where mankind can't feel that there is anything worth fighting for!" I do not disparage the ideals referred to in the letter as being glorious—freedom, righteous indignation over oppression and tyranny, the desire to protect the legitimate rights of one's country, etc. But being a believer in the League of Nations and the efficacy of arbitration, I insist that such ideals do not require for their existence the stimulus of war, with all its horror of butchery and misdirected energy. Doubtless the peace machinery of the League has not been as successful as its friends desire, but, after all, it is so very young, and the good it has accomplished is more worth while than the results of centuries of armed conflict.

Deliberation More Effective

Surely the warfare with ignorance, mad ambition, greed, prejudice, and injustice is more effectively waged and won with the weapons of calm deliberation, wisdom, tolerance, and justice than by physical combat. I see no danger of people reaching such an apathetic state that they feel that there is nothing worth fighting for, and I believe that they are realizing more and more that the conflict is a mental one. "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." (Ephesians 6:12).

While the profit motive of munitions manufacturers is certainly a factor to be reckoned with, there is an ever increasing multitude of people who are learning that it is the wrong thinking of individuals which manifests itself in such collective outbursts as war, and that by improving and purifying their thoughts, they are slowly but none the less efficaciously preparing the way for universal peace.

(Miss) E. L. P.

* * *

And now a word from Miss L. C., of Massachusetts.—Chairman.

* * *

No Rods Spared

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have been wanting to answer your appeal for letters, but have been waiting until I thought of something definite to say. I have been reading the Round Table with zest ever since it was begun and think it is great.

I have come to the conclusion that this unemployment business has not been such a bad spanking after all, for it has taught those who have had to search patiently for their right place that a job is not merely just a means of earning bread and butter. I am sure that those who have been through the experience realize to some degree that their position is not just to give the least possible service for the most remuneration they can draw from it, or to give service just for what they gain for it in material returns, but to serve for the pure joy of serving and doing whatever is honest and right. To assume such an attitude forms a good habit which can be vitalized not only in the office but in the field of sport or wherever we are, and brings more satisfaction and true happiness than all the money in the world.

There is an old saying that "it is an ill wind that blows no one good," and I think that the majority have gained from being blown around a little.

I sincerely believe that youth of today are just as ambitious and creative and idealistic as youth always have been, and that the seeming turmoil which they are going through will only help them to come out on top all the stronger.

(Miss) L. C.

Freshmen More Serious

Playboy Collegiates Conspicuous by Absence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

THERE is a new generation of scholars growing up; America is losing its playboy collegiates and achieving mature students sincere in achieving important destinations, according to Paul Harbrecht, head of the student council bureau and physics department of the University of Detroit.

Mr. Harbrecht, who has seen many generations of college boys troop in to don their freshman headgear, believes America's students have grown up. Next comes a generation of youths, sobered by experiences of recent years and intent on achieving permanent values, who will do America the great good that was accomplished by their furrow-browed predecessors now in high places, he believes.

Swept from the picture are the flippant college boys and co-eds, who, while providing fodder for fiction, did little in the scholastic realm. These new ones are boys and girls eager to succeed, who will not have time for high jinks nor the extracurricular activities that brought them newspaper notation.

"The 'Joe College' boy, who likes to wear the swiftest cut of clothes, take part in all prominent activities and who perhaps goes to college because it is the fashionable thing, is not distinct among the new boys we are enrolling," Mr. Harbrecht said.

"Our present crop of freshmen differs from those of the recent past if we can judge from those so far registered not only this year but last. Most of them have already realized the pinch of poverty and unemployment, if not in themselves within their families. They have seen parents and relatives caught in the depression and are determined to insure themselves against such a happening. The 1935 crop of freshmen will be the most hardheaded in many years.

"The old idea of college was that its specific purpose was to train leaders of men, and we are getting back to that idea again. In fact, what we now have is a bunch of old-fashioned students in a modern world, and we are thankful. Poverty and fear create thinkers."

"Less sophisticated," was the pronouncement of Miss Constance Maier, dean of the women, on the girls entering college. "Once we had the party type of girls. Now they come straight from high school to college as before; the same cultural background, but less interested in parties, 'dates' and running around than those of former years. They are more interested in the academic angle and, like the boys, they have their minds made up as to the course they will follow. Some, already at the start of their college course, are concerned over ways of placing themselves successfully at the end of four years."

The registration is large but Mr. Harbrecht finds his freshmen no longer meek, with awe and indecision in their faces, but youths composed of sterner stuff with their minds made up and their faces turned toward their way in life.

Bennington Opens

Bennington, Vt.

Bennington College has just entered upon its fourth year. The addition of a fourth student group gives the institution a full-sized student body for the first time. In June, 1936, the first degrees will be issued by the college, and the first phase of the experiment which Bennington College is will have culminated.

The idea of Bennington College was initiated 12 years ago, built around a firm belief in the need of a curriculum especially adapted to the actual needs of women in the contemporary world. A charter was secured in 1925 and in September, 1932, instruction started, with 86 students and 19 faculty members as a nucleus. Now in its fourth year the college has 250 students and 41 faculty members, or one faculty member to seven students, an unusually favorable ratio for American educational institutions.

Original tenents of the Bennington plan held that education is a lifelong process, persisting most effectively in after-college years, when the habit of educating oneself has been acquired. The mastery of a few fields of enduring interest, rather than a smattering of knowledge in many fields, was incorporated into the plan. Self-discipline in all college work, eliminating such set patterns as compulsory class attendance, grades, prizes and periodical exams on blocks of knowledge, was to be stressed. These, along with other "progressive" fundamentals, have thus far been found workable and beneficial, and there has been little change from the original conception.

Material for Choral Speaking

Fifth Type—Unison Choral Speech

This is the fifth of six articles written by Miss Elizabeth Keppie, a well-known pioneer in the choral-speech movement.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGH practice in speaking the previous types of material, the group should now be able to assume the responsibility of speaking in unison, or all voices tuned as one. The results of ear training, speech consciousness developed, appreciation of poetry and joy in sharing it with others, will now be demonstrated in interpreting as a unit, short selections. Unison speaking may therefore be regarded as the grand achievement in choral verse speaking.

The material of unison speaking is poetry so unified in composition, structure, and thought, that only unified speech secures the best interpretation. Selections for this type of work should be at first short, with unity of subject and plot. (M. G. stands for Mother Goose.)

First Period—Motor and Rhythmic Age

Poems With Refrains

Early to Bed	M. G.
Jack and Jill	M. G.
The Grand Old Duke of York	M. G.
Jack Be Nimble	M. G.
A Little Bird	M. G.
Doctor Foster	M. G.
Little Jack Horner	M. G.
Ride a Cock Horse	M. G.
Blow, Wind, Blow	M. G.
The Friendly Cow	M. G.

Poems Without Refrains

Shoe the Horse	M. G.
Little Miss Muffet	M. G.
Daffodowndilly	A. A. Milne
Twinkle Toes	A. A. Milne
The Drum	J. Farrar
Rain, Rain Go Away	Stevenson
Sun and Rain	C. Rossetti
The Humming Bird	H. H. Kemp
The Buffalo	L. E. Richards
Twinkle Twinkle	M. G.

Second Period—Imaginative Age

Poems With Refrains

Where the Bee Sucks	Shakespeare
The Night Will Never Stay	E. Farjeon
The Snowdrop	Tennyson
Pine Tree Song	M. Merryman
Is the Moon Tired?	C. Rossetti
Innocent Bright Eyed Daisies	C. Rossetti
The Moon's the North Wind's Cookie	V. Lindsay
Dangerous Little Boy Fairies	V. Lindsay
What the Forester Said	V. Lindsay
The Puk-Wudjies	P. R. Chalmers

Poems Without Refrains

What Does It Matter?	E. V. Rieu
Jack Frost	H. B. Davis
Windy Nights	Stevenson
The Horsemen	De La Mare
The Ride by Night	De La Mare
Praying and Loving	S. Coleridge
White Butterflies	Swinburne
Hills	A. Wynne
The Sea Rolls Up	A. Wynne
The Fog	R. Field

Third Period—Heroic Age

Poems With Refrains

Hold Fast Your Dreams	L. Driscoll
Wanted, Men	Holland
Flight	H. Vinal
The Muse of Nonsense	Burgess
Forbearance	R. V. Emerson
Dear Land	S. Lanier
The First Dandelion	W. Whitman
A Night in June	Wordsworth
Exultation	Seumas O'Sheel
Judges VII: 16-21	Bible

Poems Without Refrains

Nod	De La Mare
Silver	De La Mare
Wind Wolves	W. D. Sargent
Come Unto These Yellow Sands	Shakespeare
Over Hill Over Dale	Shakespeare
March	Cawein
Written in March	Wordsworth
The Wind	C. Rossetti
Character of a Happy Life	H. Wotton
Drying Their Wings	V. Lindsay

Fourth Period—Romantic Period

Poems With Refrains

The Hundredth Psalm	Bible
Do You Fear the Winds?	H. Garland
A Piper	S. O'Sullivan
Home Thoughts From Abroad	Browning
Song on May Morning	Milton
Sunrise (Pippa Passes)	Browning
Love in the Valley	Meredith
Dream Pedlary	Beddoes
Monotone	Sandburg
Venice	T. A. Symonds

Poems Without Refrains

The Piper	Blake
When Shakespeare Laughed	C. Morley
Where the Mind Is Without Fear	R. Tagore
The Main Deep	J. Stephens
The Canal Bank	J. Stephens
New York	J. Barton
Song of the Ungirt Runners	C. H. Sorley
Isaiah LIII: 1-7	Bible
Isaiah LV: 1, 2, 6, 7, 12, 13	Bible
Judges XVI: 21, 24-30	Bible

The final article, with bibliography for the series, will run next Tuesday.

In Selecting Your Alma Mater

The Dean of Mt. Union College Cites Nine Considerations

THE selection of a college which is to become one's alma mater deserves the closest study and consideration, Dean J. B. Bowman of Mt. Union College points out in a recent issue of the Mt. Union College Bulletin:

"The years spent there are in reality not a preparation for life, but actually a part of life itself. The time spent there is an investment the returns from which are to be realized in the satisfaction of later years. Probably no other four years of one's existence play so great a part in determining the worthwhileness of his achievements. The following are some of the outstanding considerations in making the selection:

"1. The college selected should be a standard institution and one approved by the best standardizing bodies so that there is a certainty of the work done there circulating at par wherever presented:

"2. There should be a faculty of great teachers, for in the last analysis the greatest thing about an institution is its teachers. There is something contagious in a great personality;

"3. The curriculums of the institution should be built upon fundamental principles of life and of the world in which that life has its existence, and should treat clearly the relation between life and its world;

"4. There should be ample provision for the contact and acquaintance between the professor and student. The classroom should be a place of thought and expression, not merely a place of "ipse dixit";

"5. Emphasis should be placed upon character, scholarship, and refinement. That person is really great who stands for the right, who knows and does the thing that ought to be done in the right way and at the right time, and who can sympathize with his fellows in their struggles and attitudes;

"6. There should be provision for the social contacts and the proper modes in relaxation and use of leisure time. Clean, virile intramural and intercollegiate athletics should be encouraged as means to an end and not an end in themselves;

"7. The location should be pleasant, healthful, and accessible; the equipment ample, the expenses as low as is consistent with first class work and accommodations;

"8. An institution is measured by its results, hence the worth of a college is attested by the character and success of its alumni. Therefore give consideration to the work and standing of the graduates;

"9. The prospective student should select an institution in which he can be happy and contented, for only under such circumstances can he do his best."

In a Chinese College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Editor's Note—The writer of the sketches that follow says:

"These are true pen pictures of four college students whom I happen to know quite well. They are all Chinese, but who has not known some American student who would more or less completely answer to one of the descriptions. The one thing that life in a foreign country would seem to teach is that people of the same age, educational advancement, and occupation are interested in the same things, whether they may happen to live in Peiping or New York City." Here is the first. A second will appear in the near future.

I

Yenching, China

SHE is slight and thin, with the earnest, intent look of one who feels that she must get the most from these years at college. She tries to do more than her strength will permit, feeling that she must not miss any word of the reading assigned by any instructor. She reads well, too, not just trying the impossible of committing to memory all the details of the discussions. She reads with perspective, selecting quite naturally the most important ideas.

As a major in psychology, she is too inclined to be serious about her own introspections and about her own conclusions about the reactions of others. But she has a rather nice twinkle, far from overworked, which occasionally proves that she has the saving grace of being able to laugh at her own self occasionally—not too often.

Her clothes are not her strong point—strong, sturdy little scuffed shoes, plain cotton or wool frocks most simply made, serviceable stockings. She is neat, she is clean, she is reliable, she is virtuous—but not exciting. And what does she think about? She wants to get a good position so that she can be a credit to the family who have struggled to make her position possible, and can help them.

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A Pageant of Spanish Towns

THERE is something sad about human retreat when you see it in the countryside, a litter of roofless buildings, tumbled walls and neglected fields that once fed human families and now support a few mountain sheep cropping between gorse and rushes. Western Europe is full of such abandonments, since the opening of richer lands in the New World gave better scope to the farming population. But retreat in the towns has its compensations. The worst houses are usually the first to disappear, and the more the population shrinks, the more comfortably it can be housed; and it is from these ancient buildings that have stood the test of time, that Spanish towns derive their dignity, over which poverty has no power.

Once Santillana del Mar was the capital of a province, the Asturias of Santa Juliana, but now it has shrunk to a single street, to a church massive out of all proportion to the village, and to a single inn which strives pathetically toward fame by flaunting the name of Gil Blas de Santillana, the fictitious hero of a French novel. Stilted Castilian clogs rattle on the paving-stones, and on the ledges of iron-grilled windows the spoons of a simple meal are laid out to dry in the sun.

BUT THE DIGNITY of good building is upon Santillana, and above the doorways where fair-haired children are playing noisily, great coats of arms in high relief tell of ancient families long scattered. Santillana is near the sea but not near enough, and Santander, a city of stone wharves and new buildings, has stolen its share in modern life. Yet even here slow gray oxen, almost masked by their sheepskin-covered yokes, sway up the pot-holed streets between the lurching motor-lorries. Herds of broad-horned, mouse-colored cattle, driven through the mountains from Asturias, jostle in the narrow way, and motors pass in an endless stream on their way to the football game. And in the background the mountains of Cantabria hang snow-covered against a gray sky.

Salamanca drowses. The university is a hill of yellow sandstone, here with the austerity of the fourteenth century, there growing in importance and grace to its culmination in the ornate façade of the library, beautifully decorated with the arms of Charles V. This building is Salamanca. The city was here before history—Hannibal conquered it, and a Roman bridge spans the river. The old cathedral with its strange beehive dome was begun eight centuries ago, while the arcaded buildings of the magnificent Plaza Mayor are eighteenth century. But the city as a whole is the university and the renaissance of learning. Most of the great buildings date from that period of seething life.

WINTER MUST HAVE seemed very cold on the tiled floors of these fine old houses of Salamanca, but for summer they are perfectly designed, with paved courts and stone stairs and cloisterlike galleries of graceful arches, combining freedom and privacy in a way that no other town houses have surpassed. In such surroundings it must seem trivial to build unless one builds well, and even the poorer quarters are solidly made, as they must have been to survive Salamanca's long decay. There are said still to be a thousand students at the university, a poor remnant of the ten thousand of the days of its greatness. Here Alfonso the Wise laid the foundations of Spanish law; here Columbus lectured on his discoveries in the Indies; here Luís de León studied and wrote, taught and was imprisoned. So soon the brilliance of Salamanca's intellectual awakening had passed.

Avila has the stillness of a hermit brooding on eternity. I came to it from the west one day, across a high open country where the wind had the bleak chill of winter. Half the sky line, to the right and ahead, was filled by tiers of blue mountains capped with snow, and the nearer hills were covered with tumbled boulders as big as houses, which added the grayness of granite to the frosty gray of the sky. Occasionally grass gleamed green, and beside steely ponds merino sheep were grazing, small close wooled creatures with gray faces and flatly curving horns. Then, across the valley of the Adaja, Avila came into sight.

The gray clouds made a low roof over the town, but in the half-light every detail of the buildings showed clear, the ancient walls, the narrow streets and the tower of the cathedral. The medieval wall was intact, an immense crenellated rampart with round projecting towers at intervals along its face, and from the wall the hill fell steeply to the river which was spanned by a high bridge. That wall had been built when the Cid was warring with the Moors, and on that bridge Teresa de Cepeda had been stopped when, as a girl, she was running away to seek martyrdom in Moslem lands. A motor swept across the bridge and turned up a new road outside the wall, avoiding the steeply climbing streets of the old town. So time was passing, but Avila paid no heed, brooding on, gray and medieval.

MEMORIES OF SPANISH towns are a pageant of color, the narrow winding streets of Córdoba; black goats with tankling bells being milked in the whitewashed doorways at Valdepeñas; the Roman aqueduct stalking long-legged across the valley above the tiled roofs of Segovia, a black network of arches against the evening sky. It was autumn when I came to Cartagena, the New Carthage that Hamilcar Barca founded after the failure of the first war with Rome, and I climbed to the Moorish castle on the hill, a ruin built of the ruins of a Roman temple.

The heat of summer had stripped the crered hills of any vestige of herbage, save for the rich green of the creeping cactus that carpeted the ground below the forts. The blue Mediterranean edged those gaudy cliffs, and inland the valleys stretched, yellow and dusty, lined with fruit trees, to the foot of bare hills, gray shadows in the haze. And Tarragona which was old when these other towns were hill villages. Some of the slums of Tarragona are winding streets of beautiful renaissance buildings, there are churches built when the Catalonians were colonizing Greece, there are Roman ruins, a triumphal arch, a Roman cenotaph, and the city wall is built of Roman blocks four feet long. But beneath this Roman work the lowest tiers of the wall are built of blocks of stone twelve feet long that were laid probably a thousand years before the Romans came.

BUT THE MOST individual city of the south is Cádiz. I came to it from the shoreward side, across the swamp which is the mouth of the Guadalete. Drainage canals ran irregularly through the green, and from them buff-backed white egrets rose in flocks of flashing wings and flapped away toward the shallow sea. The canals increased in number, cutting the marsh into little tables, some of which were cultivated and green with corn; and white pyramids of salt, some small, some large, stood beside the canals glistening in the sun. A spit of sand joined Cádiz to the shore, misty blue water on either side and bulky yellow forts straddling the isthmus. The road entered through a gate in the ancient wall, and I came into a new city freshly whitewashed for spring.

The houses were packed tightly upon the narrow island of León, and between the high white blocks the streets were cool canyons, where the faint breath of the sea breeze blew. So new it seemed in its freshness, yet so old in reality. The very name of Cádiz was given it by the Phoenicians, Agadir the fortress; but the city was old then, and in the shops and along the water front you may see faces that have no parallel on the Spanish mainland, the white skin and jetty eyes and hair and regular features of an eastern aristocracy which groped its way into the Atlantic three thousand years ago.

I CIRCLED THE town and sought my favorite view, where the road climbs the high rock behind the cathedral. From this wide, dusty road I could look between the turreted housetops and the dusty dome of the cathedral to the blue sea which is the background of all Cádiz. The mule teams struggled uphill, hauling their hooded carts, or sidled downhill with a scraping of brakes, and a boy drove two laden donkeys with his grating cry: *"Arre, burro!"* On the edge of the gray rock fishermen sat, holding immensely long rods with longer lines. They seemed never to catch anything, but occasionally a rod was swung up and the line whistled over the heads of mules and passers-by and was cast again. A breath of wind stirred the heat of the morning and ruffled the still blue loveliness of the sea, and one by one with great white lateen sails spread, the boats crept out.

J. S. ERSKINE



Courtesy of the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNE: *A Painting by Leon Kroll*

NOTABLE among American artists of today is Leon Kroll. As a painter he has gained recognition from many museums which have acquired his canvases for their permanent collection; he has also gained popular favor, which has been manifest in the many awards he has received.

Leon Kroll is one of a handful of painters who, in portraying Americans, have tried to idealize the subject somewhat. It has been common for painters to work diligently for surface likeness. In making personal depictions they have stressed outward features, industriously recorded shapes and colors, so that the portrait assumes importance because it can be identified by the family and neighbors of the model. The idealistic portraitist is less interested in showing the difference between John and James, then he is in discovering underlying similarities. He makes a generalized portrait of *the* American young man, rather than *an* American young man. In looking at portraits by such painters as Leon Kroll, we feel he has tried to distill the essence of beautiful womanhood.

In order to achieve a more idealistic portrayal, he suppresses intrusive details, he indicates only the fundamental shapes, includes but a few qualifying details. He gains unity by treating the face as a fine design which consists of the play of lines, scant shadows, recessions and protuberances. The horizontal directions are a foil of the vertical. Eyebrows, ears, nose, mouth, neckband, straight hair, all contribute as ingredients of design. While the artist is absorbed in arranging these details tastefully and in harmonious association, the personality of the model emerges, a tranquil, strong, contemplative type of young woman, whose beauty is determined by grand simplification of headdress, costume, and facial feature.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Belief in Heredity Overcome

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW often we hear remarks such as these: "She takes after her father. He, too, has a hot temper;" or, "The boy has had the affliction from birth;" or, "The girl acts just like her mother"! Sometimes the remarks are made with parental pride. Sometimes they are offered as apologies or excuses. But usually there is a certain resignation to the fact or condition, as though it were something permanent and more or less beyond the control of either child or parent.

When one is depressed by the belief that he has inherited some idiosyncrasy from his human parents, such as "quick temper," "slowness of action," "unsteadiness," or that he has inherited a physical disease, and believes that he is helpless to change these conditions, he then looks out on life as though through dark glasses. The whole picture before him—the entire prospect of success and happiness—may be blurred for him, especially if he believes that these traits are innate in him, and that he can do nothing to eradicate them.

To all weighed down by beliefs of heredity, Christian Science brings hope. It changes a person's whole outlook on daily experiences and lifts his thought to a new concept of sonship with God. As soon as a student of this Science discovers that peculiarities of temperament need not be encouraged and prolonged, that the eccentricities or family traits which are hindrances to success and harmony need not be catered to just because they seem to be hereditary, he wakes up to a new freedom; for he is beginning to understand the perfection of man in the likeness of God.

People are being healed now of so-called hereditary diseases through the application of Christian Science, even as the man blind from birth spoken of in the Bible was healed by Jesus. "Heredity is not a law," writes Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 178). Later on the same page she states: "In proportion to our understanding of Christian Science, we are freed from the belief of heredity, of mind in matter or animal magnetism; and we disarm sin of its imaginary power in proportion to our spiritual understanding of the status of immortal being."

So-called laws of heredity are being shattered by those who through Christian Science are gaining an understanding of the Lord's Prayer, which begins, "Our Father which art in heaven," and of Jesus' further words (Matthew 23:9), "Call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven."

Beliefs that certain talents run in families and therefore cannot be acquired or demonstrated by those unendowed with these ancestral qualities are destroyed as the teaching of Christian Science becomes operative in human consciousness; for then it is learned that God is the only Mind, and that all His children reflect the one divine intelligence.

A child who was urged never to try to sing because neither her father nor her mother had musical talent, suffered a long time under the handicap of not being able even to carry a tune. When she began to go to the Christian Science Sunday School she learned that all true capacities, abilities, and capabilities are derived directly from Mind, our heavenly Father-Mother, God. Soon she could sing as well as others.

Children not gifted in mathematics, for whom any kind of figuring is difficult, have proved through applying the truths taught in Christian Science that real intelligence is in the eternal Mind, God, and that the real spiritual man is a reflection of Mind. In due time they have been able to compute problems in arithmetic as certainly as the so-called gifted ones.

Dwelling in thought on the qualities which the real spiritual self inherits from God and claiming these for one's own changes one's entire mental outlook, improves the physical conditions, and sets one's feet on a new path. Christ Jesus talked of his oneness with the Father. He claimed no selfhood apart from God. And he taught us to follow in his footsteps.

In his healing work Jesus did not regard as difficult to heal the disease which it was claimed had been with a person from birth. When the disciples asked him whether the parents of the man born blind had sinned or the man himself, Jesus replied (John 9:3), "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents." Then he healed the blind man.

All who are willing to strive to commune with God, our heavenly Father-Mother, and become better acquainted with infinite divine Mind, the source of all real spiritual being, can overcome so-called hereditary handicaps and prove their real heritage as the sons of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Arias From Bird Songs

WHEN you have spent an evening at the opera, listening to the glorious music of Verdi's *Rigoletto* or *La Traviata*, have you realized that some of their loveliest arias were copies of bird songs, the very birds that have been serenading you each morning when dawn's first rose rays appear? Then, if you will, you may hear again snatches from the operas that so captivated you the evening before, this time performed by a modest, little brown bird who sings it so sweetly that you forget that the gorgeous raiment of silks and satin are missing. His is an opera of happiness that he would like to teach to all the world, as he sings over and over to us the songs that the greatest of musicians have thought melodious and musical enough to use in their operas.

The little bird to whom this tribute truthfully belongs is the song sparrow, a brown-streaked, feathered songster who ranks as a musician of exceptional ability. He is one of the very few birds who has a repertoire of many songs, each one constructed differently from the other. As an improviser he is most successful; also he may use two-four time in one song, and perhaps in the very next selection, three-four time. One of his songs has the same swing and accent as well as the same exultant feeling as the opening bars of Siegmund's Love Song in *Die Walküre*.

Even more important than the song sparrow's versatility is the accomplished way in which he handles his motive. The variations of a single theme are, when employed by a master musician, so subtle that one fails to note the ingenuity of the composer in veiling one simple melody. This is illustrated in "La Donna è Mobile" from Verdi's *Rigoletto* which is, in part, one of the song sparrow's songs. Much of it is a variation of one main theme.

Again we find the song sparrow illustrating his marvelous musical ability in being able to render a motive in the minor key as well as in the major, as in "Di Provenza il Mar," from Verdi's *La Traviata*. Another song of the little bird has much the tempo of a Chopin mazurka. His song is "simply a bit of untrammelled self-expression." He is nature's cleverest song genius that man's musical geniuses have copied for their own.

Flower Pigments for Titian's First Picture

TIZIANO VECELLI, universally known as Titian (1477-1576), the greatest painter of the Venetian school, was born in the little village of Capo del Cadore, not far from Venice. The darlings of Genius are apt to attract traditions, and there are stories told of the painter's boyhood to which we should not willingly turn a deaf ear. Like Gorgas, the boy dreamed of becoming a painter, but even his loved sister Catarina would not encourage him. She had not tried to make drawings herself, and while she admired her brother's rough charcoal drawings, she was not able to realize how promising these were. . . .

In those days pigments were too costly to be used freely, and they were far beyond the reach of Tiziano. How, then, could he hope to show that he could paint a picture? It did, indeed, seem impossible until the yearly Festival of Flowers came to point a way.

The young people of the village had rifled the surrounding fields of their blossoms, and the evening had been spent in revelry and carnival. Then, when night fell the garlands were dropped carelessly from tired hands and shoulders, to lie unregarded where they fell.

Some, however, had fallen upon a stone walk and had been trodden upon by careless feet, and next morning Tiziano's quick eye had noted that the stones were stained in various colours by the juices of the crushed flowers. At once an idea came to him, and he went into a meadow near by to fill his arms with fresh blossoms. Catarina had seen him go and had followed him. She asked Tiziano why he wanted the flowers, and he said: "To paint a picture. See, all the colours are here, and will stain."

Catarina was not quite convinced, but offered to help her brother and to keep his secret. Tiziano told her that he would paint his picture on the wall of the old stone house on a remote part of their father's land which few but the two children ever visited. She was not to see the picture before it was finished.

He set at once to work, making an outline drawing with charcoal. Catarina went backward and forward with tireless feet, bringing her lovely sheaves and never once trying to peep inside the crazy door.

Little by little the picture grew; none but the pasturing sheep came near, and they would not know that a miracle was being performed.

At last Tiziano called to his sister: "Come, Catarina, it is the best I can do!"

The girl needed no second invitation, but rushed through the door, her heart fluttering and her face aglow. . . .

Catarina turned and sped from the house like a mountain goat. No longer need she keep her secret, and all the village should know of what her wonderful brother had done. In a short time a crowd had gathered at the old stone house.—E. W. WALTERS, in "The Book of Art." (London: Harrap.)

African Dancing

FOR the Negro dancing has always held first place; the music, such as it is, and the decorative arts have all been evolved to supplement the dance; and except for sculpture in certain cases, they are still subsidiary.

The basis of Negro music is the drum, which is very probably a Negro invention. The variety of drums is almost unlimited, going from the huge "speaking" drum, to the tiny tambour which is hung round the neck; every possible combination of sound which can be produced by striking a taut skin, a piece of wood or metal, with the hand, another piece of wood or metal, or any other instrument, has been developed and differentiated to a pitch which is far too subtle for European ears to grasp; an orchestra of, say, four different drums will for the Negro have a variety of tone where we can only see monotony. It is almost impossible for a European to understand the speaking drums, which apparently imitate directly spoken speech. The function of the drums for dancing is to set and alter the rhythms; a great number, though by no means all, are syncopated; and for the Negro each rhythm has an emotional appeal which we cannot appreciate, any more than we could appreciate the violent effects which Plato claims for the Lydian and the Dorian modes.

The drums are sometimes supplemented and occasionally supplanted by an instrument like a xylophone (the balafron) which has a more or less whole-scale octave, or the cora, a six-stringed instrument somewhere between a guitar and a harp; to the European ear these instruments are far more musical and pleasant, for African music is founded on an approximate octave, and has consequently none of the puzzling subtlety of Asiatic music. . . .

Except for the syncopated rhythm there is no connection whatsoever as far as I can see between African and American Negro music. The better sort of jazz depends chiefly for its appeal on subtleties of harmony and chords, and particularly on the effective use of wind instruments. . . .

To much dancing singing forms an important accompaniment. The most general form is for one singer to improvise and for the chorus to take up the refrain; but in some tribes there are two choruses which challenge and answer one another.—GEOFFREY GORER, in "Africa Dances." (London: Faber.)

September

Now with the turning of the leaf
The year is mellow, and in many a field
Leans the rich sheaf.
The roadway sod is brown.
Soon frost will come, and yield
Of ripe nuts dropping down
Will call to the hill-rover
Across stubble and mold
Where the quail hover.
Delicious tang of plum
And grape, of marigold
And mint and wild chrysanthemum
Sweeten the languid air.
Small wood folk frisk and burrow,
Preparing winter fare.
And when the sun is low,
Along the autumn furrow
The farm lad's step is slow.
Leaving the loamy ways
He halts to watch the gleaming
Of the last vivid rays,
And with a long sigh, gives himself
to dreaming.

LYDIA B. LITTELL

Der Glaube an Vererbung überwunden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE oft hören wir Bemerkungen wie: „Sie schlägt ihrem Vater nach; er ist auch jähzornig"; oder: „Der Junge hat den Fehler von Geburt"; oder: „Das Mädchen hat das gleiche Benehmen wie seine Mutter"! Manchmal werden die Bemerkungen aus Elternstolz, manchmal zur Verteidigung oder als Entschuldigung gemacht. Aber gewöhnlich liegt in ihnen eine gewisse Ergebung in den Umstand oder Zustand, als ob dieser etwas Dauerndes wäre, wogegen das Kind oder die Eltern mehr oder weniger machtlos sind.

Ist jemand niedergedrückt, weil er glaubt, daß er von seinen menschlichen Eltern eine Eigentümlichkeit wie „Aufgeregtheit", „Unentschlossenheit", „Leichtsinn" oder eine körperliche Krankheit geerbt habe, und daß er an diesen Zuständen nichts ändern könne, so blickt er wie durch eine dunkle Brille auf das Leben. Das ganze Bild, das er vor sich hat—sein ganzer Ausblick auf Erfolg und Glück—kann getrübt sein, besonders wenn er glaubt, daß es angeborene Züge seien, und daß er nichts tun könne, sie auszurotten.

Allen durch Vererbungsannahmen Niedergedrückten bringt die Christliche Wissenschaft Hoffnung. Sie ändert ihren ganzen Ausblick auf das tägliche Leben und erhebt ihr Denken zu einer neuen Auffassung der Gotteskindschaft. Sobald ein Schüler dieser Wissenschaft entdeckt, daß Absonderlichkeiten in der Veranlagung nicht ermutigt und verlängert zu werden brauchen, daß Überspanntheiten oder Familienzüge, die dem Erfolg und der Harmonie im Wege stehen, nicht gehegt zu werden brauchen, nur weil sie erblich zu sein scheinen, erwacht er zu einer neuen Freiheit; denn er beginnt die Vollkommenheit des Menschen im Ebenbild Gottes zu verstehen.

Durch Anwendung der Christlichen Wissenschaft werden Menschen heute von sogenannten erblichen Krankheiten geheilt, wie der in der Bibel erwähnte Blindgeborene durch Jesus geheilt wurde. „Erblichkeit ist kein Gesetz", schreibt Mary Baker Eddy im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 178). Weiter unten auf derselben Seite erklärt sie: „Im Verhältnis zu unserem Verständnis von der Christlichen Wissenschaft werden wir frei von der Annahme der Erblichkeit, der Annahme des Gemüts in der Materie oder dem tierischen Magnetismus; und im Verhältnis zu unserem geistigen Verständnis von dem Tatbestand des unsterblichen Seins nehmen wir der Sünde die Waffen ihrer Scheinmacht ab".

Sogenannte Vererbungsgesetze werden vernichtet, wenn man durch die Christliche Wissenschaft das Gebet des Herrn, das anfängt: „Unser Vater in dem Himmel", und Jesu weitere Worte verstehen lernt (Matth. 23, 9): „Und sollt niemand Vater heißen auf Erden; denn einer ist euer Vater, der im Himmel ist".

Die Annahmen, daß gewisse Befähigungen Familiengut seien und daher von jemand, der diese angestammten Eigenschaften nicht hat, nicht erlangt oder bewiesen werden können, werden vernichtet, wenn die Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft im menschlichen Bewußtsein wirkt. Denn dann lernt man verstehen, daß Gott das einzige Gemüt ist und daß alle Seine Kinder die eine göttliche Intelligenz widerspiegeln.

Ein Mädchen, dem eindringlich gesagt worden war, daß sie nie versuchen soll zu singen, weil weder ihr Vater noch ihre Mutter musikalisch waren, konnte lange Zeit kein einziges Lied richtig singen. Als sie dann in die christlich-wissenschaftliche Sonntagsschule ging, erfuhr sie, daß alle wahren Begabungen, Fähigkeiten und Geschicklichkeiten unmittelbar von dem Gemüt, unserem himmlischen Vater-Mutter-Gott, stammen. Bald konnte sie so gut wie die anderen singen.

Kinder, die im Rechnen nicht begabt sind, denen alles Rechnen schwer fällt, haben durch Anwendung der in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelehrten Wahrheiten bewiesen, daß wirkliche Intelligenz in dem ewigen Gemüt, in Gott, ist, und daß der wirkliche, geistige Mensch die Widerspiegelung des Gemüts ist. Mit der Zeit konnten sie Rechenaufgaben so sicher lösen wie die sogenannten Begabten.

Weilen wir im Denken bei den Eigenschaften, die das wirkliche geistige Selbst von Gott erbt, und beanspruchen wir diese Eigenschaften als unser Eigentum, so ändert dies unsern ganzen mentalen Ausblick, bessert die körperlichen Zustände und lenkt uns auf einen neuen Weg. Christus Jesus sprach von seinem Einssein mit dem Vater. Er ließ kein von Gott getrenntes Selbst gelten. Und er lehrte uns, in seinen Fußstapfen zu wandeln.

Bei seiner Heilarbeit betrachtete Jesus es nicht als schwierig, eine Krankheit zu heilen, die einem Menschen angeblich angeboren war. Als die Jünger Jesus fragten, ob die Eltern des Blindgeborenen oder der Mann selber gesündigt habe, erwiderte er (Joh. 9, 3): „Es hat weder dieser gesündigt noch seine Eltern". Und dann heilte er den Blinden.

Alle, die willig danach trachten, mit Gott, unserem himmlischen Vater-Mutter, eins zu sein und das unendliche göttliche Gemüt, die Quelle alles wirklichen geistigen Seins, besser verstehen zu lernen, können sogenannte erbliche Hemmnisse überwinden und das ihnen als Kindern Gottes gehörige wirkliche Erbe beweisen.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Many Stocks Recover Well After an Early Price Downturn

Commodity and Money Markets

Irregular Tone Again Displayed By Stock Prices

By Forrest Price

Profit-takers were busy.

And stock prices receded accordingly.

But that was in the early part of today's market.

Good recoveries later were in order. It was a rather busy market, too.

Total transfers amounted to about 2,000,000 shares.

Traders find that the great drawback in taking profits is the big taxes they are required to pay on profits. Then there is the difficulty of investing their funds elsewhere.

It may be that this had something to do with halting the bear drive on equities.

Chrysler, which has been a star performer for some days, was off more than a point early in the game. Then it came back, regained its loss, and advanced more than 2 points to a new high for the year.

A prominent gainer was Owens Illinois Glass which rose more than 4 points.

Advances of 2 to 3 points or so were established by Eastman Kodak, Union Carbide, Westinghouse Electric, Real Silk Hosiery preferred, Acme Steel and Briggs Manufacturing.

Hudson Motors was an active issue. It rose more than a point to a new high.

Hazel Atlas Glass soared about 6 points.

Among the good late gainers were Howe Sound, Allied Chemical and Anaconda.

A number of stocks were off anywhere from a point to nearly 6 points at one time. Many of these losses were partly recovered or erased during the later trading.

Among these were Hercules Powder, City Ice & Fuel preferred, Columbia Carbon, Corn Exchange, Youngstown preferred and American Can.

Bond prices generally were steady.

Among the commodities both wheat and cotton were firm. There was some profit-taking in wheat but offerings were well taken.

Probably as good an indication of business conditions as can be found is provided by the retail trade. Long before the so-called heavy industries began to show improvement retail sales throughout the United States were picking up, showing that there was improvement in the buying power of the general public.

Now comes the report by Standard Statistics Company that retail trade in August was about 5 per cent above July and 7 per cent ahead of August last year.

And the survey also says that September prospects are generally good. It is pointed out that purchasing power should be stimulated by increasing federal relief expenditures, continued satisfactory farm income and higher pay rolls expected to result from expanded general business activity.

Higher Prices For Wheat at Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Higher wheat futures prices here today accompanied strengthening of the world's statistical position.

Expectations that French wheat exports will cease, orderly marketing of Russia's new crop and small remaining supplies in the southern hemisphere with unsatisfactory Argentine prospects, were cited as bullish international trade factors. Profit-taking and hedging held Chicago wheat in check early but offerings lightened later.

Wheat closed ¼ off to ⅝ higher compared with the previous finish, December 93½-⅝, and corn was ¼-1⅛ up, December 56⅞-57. Oats gained ⅛-⅞, rye ¾-⅞, and barley was unchanged to ½ lower. Provisions were higher.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; motors and specialties advance.

Bonds: Mixed; U. S. Governments better.

Curb: Improved; industrials in demand.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; variations narrow.

Cotton: Steady; higher cables; unfavorable weather.

Sugar: Quiet; steady spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: About steady; crop report expected.

Corn: Steady to firm; frost fear.

Cattle: Steady, top $13.00.

Hogs: Strong to 10 higher, top $12.15.

Foreign

London—Business slackened on the stock exchange today, and prices eased somewhat. Operators were cautious over the uncertainties of the foreign political situation. Argentine rails and a few industrials were steady exceptions. Giltedged securities recovered their early losses, and the market closed irregular.

Paris—The uncertainty of the international political situation and the irregularity of the Wall Street market helped make traders on the Bourse hesitant today. Profit-taking and short selling caused declines in international issues and French industrials. the closing tone was heavy.

Berlin—Prices opened irregularly on the Boerse today but prices firmed later. The closing was inactive but sustained.

Circulation Figures Up

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Newspaper circulation figures have shown a decided upturn, and many have reached their 1929 peaks, George Moffett of the Milwaukee Sentinel, president of the Central States Circulation Managers Association, told that body today. He said the improved circulation figures reflected a general improvement in business conditions.

American Water Works Net

American Water Works and Electric Company for the year ended July 31 reports net earnings equivalent after payment of preferred dividends to 92 cents a share on its common stock, comparing with $1.25 a share for the year ended July 31, 1934.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Sept. 10	Sept. 9
			—D—						
8⅛	6	..	Davega St	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛		
41⅜	22¾	..	Derre & Co	3400	41⅜	40¼	41	40⅞	
28	10	.75g	Deere & Co pf	1500	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞		
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	4500	38⅞	38	38¾	38½	
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	7500	16⅞	16½	17	17⅛	
200	3½	..	Denver R G pf	200	3½	3¼	3½	3¼	
4⅝	1½	..	Detroit Edison	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
98	65	4	Devoe & Ray A	300	98¾	98¾	98¾	98	
50⅜	35½	1†	Diamond Match	500	39½	39⅛	39½	39	
40¾	26½	1½†	Dome Mines	800	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	39	
43½	34⅛	2†	Dominion Stores	400	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
128	13¾	.75b	Douglas A	6700	32⅝	31½	32	31¾	
23¾	13½	1½a	Dresser A	300	22⅞	22½	23¼	..	
400	¼	..	Duluth So Shore	400	½	½	½		
5⅛	2	..	Dunhill Inter	200	4	4	4		
10	12¾	1	Duplan Silk	200	15	15	15	15½	
113	103	6	Duplan Silk pf	10	112	112	112		
124⅛	86⅜	3.60†	du Pont de Nem	3300	124½	123	124½	123½	
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	114½	114½	114½	114¼	
			—E—						
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	700	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
156	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	1500	156	152	156	152	
164	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	155	155	155		
25⅞	16⅜	1†	Eaton Mfg	6500	27⅜	25¾	27¼	26¾	
7¾	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	500	6½	5¾	5¾		
29⅝	19⅜	9†	Elec Auto-Lite	8500	29⅜	28½	29	29	
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	50	110¾	110½	110½	110¾	
9¼	3⅝	..	Elec Boat	3300	9¼	8⅝	8¾	8½	
8⅜	5¾	..	Elec & Mus nId	600	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	
7½	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3500	5½	5⅛	5½	5½	
28	21	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	800	23	22½	23	23¾	
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1500	26¼	24	26½	25¾	
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	47¼	47¼	47¾	47½	
7⅞	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	100	5½	5½	5½	5½	
41	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	300	39½	39½	39½	39	
42	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	200	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	41	
41½	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	1000	39½	39¼	39⅜	40	
7⅞	4¼	..	Equitable Off Bld	100	6⅛	6⅛	6½	6¾	
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	2500	12⅞	12½	12⅞	13	
17⅞	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	16½	16⅛	16½	16⅞	
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	300	12	12	12	12	
14⅞	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	700	14½	13⅞	14	13⅞	
23¼	15	1	Evans Products	160	21½	21½	21½	21⅝	
			—F—						
26½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	700	25	24½	25	25	
10⅜	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	900	17	16⅝	17	16½	
9	3¼	10b	Fed Motor Tr	300	6⅜	6⅜	6¾	6½	
4½	2	..	Fed Screw pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
			Fed Water Serv	600	2¼	2	2	2	
25	16⅛	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	23½	23½	23½	23½	
41½	28⅛	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	700	40¼	40	40¼	40¼	
96	81½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	95½	95½	95½	95½	
117½	83	5	Firestone T&R	2100	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
58⅝	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	800	51	50⅜	51	51	
6⅜	2¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	2600	3¾	2&	3	3¼	
54⅜	20¼	1	Food Mach	200	52	51⅜	51⅜	52⅛	
150	107	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	147⅛	146¼	147	146	
97	67⅜	..	Foster-Wheel pf	40	89⅞	88	89⅞	88	
34	19¾	1.10b	Fourth Nat Inv	800	34	33¼	33¾	34	
80	30¼	3½g	Franklin Sim pf	10	57	57	57		
28½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	700	26	25¾	26	26½	
12	4¾	..	Fuller 2pf	10	11	11	11	11	
			—G—						
2⅜	2⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	500	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
10¾	7	..	Gamewell	20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¾	
10	3½	..	GenAm Inv	800	10	9⅞	10	9¾	
44	32⅛	1¾	Gen Am Trans	1200	40	39¼	40	40	
20⅜	11⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	300	18¾	18⅜	18¾	18¾	
12½	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	1400	12	11⅞	12	11¾	
8¼	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	600	8	7⅞	8	8	
5⅝	3¼	..	Gen Cable	500	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾	
6	4	..	Gen Cable A	700	15¼	13¾	15¼	14½	
49	19	..	Gen Cable pf	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47	
64¼	50	4†	Gen Cigar	200	56	56	56	56	
34⅜	20½	.80	Gen Electric	30200	34⅜	33½	34⅜	33¾	
37½	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	3600	37½	36¾	37⅜	34¼	
1	1	..	Gen Gas & E A	1200	1			1½	
70½	59⅞	3	Gen Mills	500	68	67¼	68	67¼	
119	116	6	Gen Mills pf	100	119	119	119		
3	3	..	Gen Out Ad	300	3	3	3		
12	11	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	11	11	11		
470	363⅛	36	Gen Print Ink	470	36¾	36	36½	36½	
103	33⅞	33⅞	Gen Ry Signal	100	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	34½	
700	21⅝	2	Gen Realty	700	21⅝	2	2	2	
3200	26¼	25½	Gen Refractories	3200	26¼	25½	26¼	25¾	
20	15	3	Gen Steel Cas pf	20	15	15	15	15	
3100	18¼	18	Gillette Saf Raz	3100	18¼	18	18	18½	
2400	5⅜	5¼	Gimbel Bros	2400	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
100	47	47	Gimbel Bros pf	100	47	47	47	47½	
1800	34¾	34½	Glidden	1800	34¾	34½	34½	35	
10	109	109	Glidden ppf	10	109	109	109	109	
900	2½	2¼	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	900	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	
1100	16½	16⅜	Gold Dust vtc	1100	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
9200	10¼	9⅞	Goodrich	9200	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛	
800	56⅞	55⅝	Goodrich pf	800	56⅞	55⅝	56⅝	56⅛	
12100	21⅜	20⅝	Goodyear	12100	21⅜	20⅝	20⅞	21¼	
900	86	85½	Goodyear 1pf	900	86	85½	86	85	
4900	6⅞	6¾	Gotham Silk Hos	4900	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾	
5800	2⅜	2¼	Graham Paige	5800	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
800	11¼	10⅞	Granby Con	800	11¼	10⅞	11¼	11¼	
100	18¼	18¼	Grand Un pf	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	
600	25¾	25½	Granite City Stl	600	25¾	25½	25½	25½	
400	38⅛	37¼	Grant (WT)	400	38⅛	37¼	37¼	38⅛	
2100	2	1⅞	Granite City rts	2100	2	1⅞	1⅞	2	
28200	25⅛	23¼	Great Nor pf	28200	25⅛	23¼	25⅛	23¼	
300	13¼	13¼	Great Nor Ore	300	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
1600	30	29¾	Great West Sug	1600	30	29¾	29¾	30	
10	131	131	Great W Sug pf	10	131	131	131	131	
100	50	50	Greene Cananea	100	50	50	50		
3900	57½	55¾	Greyhound Co (Del)	3900	57½	55¾	57⅜	56¼	
800	23½	23	Gulf Mob & N pf	800	23½	23	23½	25	
70	79	77	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	79	79	79	80	
			—H—						
34	30	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	33¼	33¼	33¼		
12¼	6½	..	Hamilton Watch	200	12¼	12	12	12¼	
96	63	..	Hamilton W pf	180	96	95½	96		
108	101	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	105	
25⅝	16	1	Harbison Walker	3200	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	25⅜	
12⅞	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	1400	12¾	12½	12⅝	12⅞	
4¾	1⅝	..	Hayes Body	2400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼	
11⅞	8⅜	5	Hazel Atlas	600	106½	103⅜	103⅜	107	
58⅝	45¾	2½	Hercules Motors	1200	25¼	24½	25¼	25	
86	71	3†	Hercules Powder	700	86	85	85¾	84½	
118	104	4†	Hershey Choc pf	100	114	114	114	114	
18¾	5¾	..	Holland Furnace	1600	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	15½	
11	6⅝	.80	Hollander	300	9	8¼	8¼	9¼	
80	30¼	2.50	Houdaille Her A	700	41½	41	41¼	41	
22½	6½	..	Houdaille Her B	5300	22¼	20¾	21⅛	21⅞	
17¾	9⅛	..	Houston Oil	400	13¼	13	13	13½	
100	2⅞	2⅞	Houston Oil vtc n	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3	
56	43	3	Howe Sound	1800	49	45¼	49	46¾	
100	4½	..	Hudson & Man	100	4½	4½	4½	4¼	
9600	13⅜	12⅛	Hudson Motor	9600	13⅜	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	
17200	3	..	Hupp Motors	17200	3	2½	2¾	2¾	
			—I—						
9100	16⅛	15¾	Ill Central	9100	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	16	
100	23¾	23¾	Ill Central pf	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅞	
30	53½	53	Ill Central LL	30	53½	53	53½		
1400	30½	29⅝	Indus Rayon	1400	30½	29⅝	30½	30⅜	
400	99½	98	Ingersoll-Rand	400	99½	98	99½	98½	
2200	93	92	Inland Steel	2200	93	92	92½	92½	
2900	4¾	4½	Int Cement	2900	4¾	4½	4½	4½	
5600	22⅝	20¾	Interstate (h)	5600	22⅝	20¾	22½	20¾	
1200	8¾	8¼	Interlake Iron	1200	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼	
500	3⅜	3⅜	Int Agr Corp	500	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	
500	184½	183¼	Int Business M	500	184½	183¼	184¼	184¼	
1200	73¾	71¾	Int Harvesters	1200	73¾	71¾	71¾	73	
600	30	29¾	Int Cement	600	30	29¾	30	30	
2800	58¼	57½	Int Harvester	2800	58¼	57½	58⅛	57½	
200	144½	140	Int Harvester pf	200	144½	140	144½	142	
600	3⅜	3⅜	Int Hydroelec	600	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
800	3⅜	3¼	Int Merc Marine	800	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼	
3500	29⅜	29	Int Nickel	3500	29⅜	29	29¼	29⅜	
200	13¾	13¾	Int Pap&Pow B	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
400	12	12	Int Pap&Pow C	400	12	12	12	12	
2400	12¾	12	Int Pap&Pf	2400	12¾	12	12	12	
200	26	25	Int Print Ink	200	26	25	26	25¼	
10	105	105	Int Pr Ink pf	10	105	105	105		
10	3	3	Int Rys Cen Am	10	3	3	3		
10	13	13	Int Rys C A pf	10	13	13	13		
500	46⅜	46¼	Int Shoe	500	46⅜	46¼	46¼	46¾	
400	22½	22¼	Int Silver	400	22½	22¼	22½	22¾	
140	73	72	Int Silver pf	140	73	72	73		
14400	11⅝	11¼	Int Tel Tel	14400	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
1600	16	15¾	Interstate Dept S	1600	16	15¾	15⅞	16	
			—J—						
67	49	3†	Jewel Tea	200	58½	58½	58½	58¾	
74¼	38½	.50b	Johns Manville	2400	74¼	72¼	73¼	73	
84¼	50	..	Johnes & L'lin pf	110	84¼	82¾	84¼	83	
			—K—						
53¾	33¼	..	Kan C South	800	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅞	7½	.80	Kaufmann D St	800	16½	16¼	16½	16½	
21¼	15¾	.90b	Kayser (J) & Co	300	20½	19¾	20¼	19¾	
23½	6	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	1400	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	20	
18¼	10¼	.50†	Kelvinator Corp	1800	12¾	12¼	12⅝	12⅜	
94¼	13⅜	.60b	Kennecott Cop	9500	24¾	23⅞	24⅜	23¾	
19	10	.12½	Kimberly Clark	200	16¾	16¼	16½		
27½	19¾	1	Kresge	5700	27¼	26⅝	27¼	26¾	
113	103	7	Kresge pf	10	109¼	109¼	109¼		
32½	22¼	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	1500	30	29¾	29⅞	30	
			—L—						
46½	19¼	5	Leclede Gas pf	10	44	44	44		
28½	22½	3	Lambert	1800	24¼	23½	24⅛	24⅜	
12⅞	8½	.50	Lee Rubber	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
117⅜	105⅛	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	12¾	12¾	12¾		
3¼	1½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	200	2½	2½	2½	2½	
11½	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	2700	10⅜	9½	10⅜	10⅛	
95	67⅛	2.40†	Lehman Corp	500	93	92⅝	92⅝	93	
34⅞	24½	1†	LiquidCarbonic	3000	32⅞	32½	32½	32½	
24½	13½	.60b	Lima Loco Wks	100	21½	21½	21½	21½	
38¼	21½	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	300	36⅛	35¼	36⅛	36	
108½	102	6½	Loews pf	100	106	106	106	106	
44¼	31¼	2	Loew's Inc	4700	44⅛	43½	43⅝	43⅝	
122	93¾	4†	Liggett & My B	900	115½	113	115	113	
	8⅝	6½	Libby McN & L	100	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	
	1½	..	Loft Inc	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅝	
	1¼	..	Long Bell Lum A	1900	2¾	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
30	38¼	3	Loose-Wiles Bisc	300	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	
50	121⅜	12½	Loose-Wiles pf	50	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	
1900	25¼	25	Louisiana Pw pf (h)	1900	25¼	25	25¼	25⅛	
2100	⅝	⅝	Louisiana OR	2100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
90	8½	8½	Louisiana OR pf	90	8½	8½	8½	8¼	
100	20⅜	20⅜	Louisville G&E A	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	21⅛	
2900	44½	44	Louisville & N	2900	44½	44	44¼	44¼	
20	138⅛	138⅛	Lorillard pf	20	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛		
2800	24½	24	Ludlum Steel	2800	24½	24	24½	24	
100	128	128	Ludlum Stl cv pf	100	128	128	128		
			—M—						
11600	25⅜	24½	Mack Trucks	11600	25⅜	24½	24⅝	25⅛	
3900	50⅜	50½	Macy (RH) & Co	3900	50⅜	50½	50⅝	50½	
300	10	10	Madison Sq Gar	300	10	10	10		
200	34½	34½	Magma Copper	200	34½	34½	34½	35½	
100	42¼	42¼	MacAndre & F	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	42	
20	6¼	6¼	Manati Sug pf (h)	20	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
28000	64½	62	Man Ely Rad (h)	28000	64½	62	63	62	
3100	29⅞	27¾	Man Ely mg (h)	3100	29⅞	27¾	29½	28	
	70014	34½	Man Shirt		34½	34½	34¾		
100	5½	5½	Maracaibo Oil	100	5½	5½	5¾		
5 31-32	4½	..	Maranena Corp	300	5 3132	8 31-32	5	31-32	
900	8	7¾	Marine Mid	900	8	7¾	8	8	
30	2⅜	2⅜	Market St Ry pf	30	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
2800	10⅜	10⅛	Marshall Field	2800	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	
1400	30½	30⅜	Mathieson Alkali	1400	30½	30⅜	30½	30⅝	
10	148	148	Mathieson Alk pf	10	148	148	148		
800	54	53¾	May Dept Stores	800	54	53¾	53⅞	54⅜	
200	14¼	14	Maytag	200	14¼	14	14	14	
200	50	50	Maytag pf ww	200	50	50	50		
400	32	32	McCall Corp	400	32	32	32	31	
1400	11⅜	11⅜	McCrory Sto (h)	1400	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
1300	7⅜	7¼	McKesson & R	1300	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7¼	
100	12⅜	12⅜	McGraw-Hill	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12	
2100	39⅛	38	McIntyre Porcu	2100	39⅛	38	39	38	
300	123½	121	McKeesport Tin	300	123½	121	123½	122	
300	40⅜	39¼	McKesson & R pf	300	40⅜	39¼	40⅜	40½	
3800	13⅛	12¾	McLellan Sto (h)	3800	13⅛	12¾	13	12¾	
50	101	101	McLellan pf (h)	50	101	101	101		
300	58⅛	58	Melville Shoe	300	58⅛	58	58⅛		
100	34¼	34¼	Mersh & M T	100	34¼	34¼	34¼		
1500	35⅛	34⅜	Mesta Mach	1500	35⅛	34⅜	35⅛	35	
5⅛	3	..	Mengel Co	200	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
42	20¾	..	Mengel Co pf	90	41⅜	40	41⅛	41½	
5⅝	2½	..	Miami Cop	1500	5½	5⅛	5½	5⅜	
13⅞	9½	.15	Mid-Cont Pet	1700	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10½	
115	80⅛	8	Midland Stl pf	20	113¾	113½	113¾	112	
23⅜	8¼	..	Midland Steel	4800	23⅜	22⅞	23¼	23	
8¾	3⅞	..	Min Moline	1300	5¼	5	5⅛	5	
3	1¼	..	Min SP&SSM ll	10	1⅞	1⅞	1	⅞	
18⅞	10⅝	..	Mission Coop	300	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6¼	2¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
14½	5⅞	..	Mo K&T pf	300	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞	
4	1½	..	Mo Pacific pf (h)	300	3½	3½	3½	3½	
19⅝	10¾	.25b	Mohawk Carpet	6500	19⅝	18	19⅝	18¼	
77½	55	1†	Monsanto Chem	1300	74½	73	73½	73¼	
37¼	21¾	..	Montgom Ward	32800	37¼	36¾	36⅞	36⅞	
66	55½	3.60	Morrell & Co	100	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55½	
1½	½	..	Mother Lode	200	¾	¾	¾		
42¼	17⅛	2	Motor Products	1400	42¼	40⅝	41½	41	
11⅞	7⅛	.60	Motor Wheel	1400	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	10¼	
13¾	9½	..	Mullins Mfg B	1900	13½	13	13⅛	13⅜	
13½	9¼	..	Mullins Mfg A	900	13¼	13	13	13¼	
18⅛	13¼	..	Munsingwear	700	17¾	16¾	17¾		
17⅜	4¾	..	Murray Body	12800	17⅜	16⅝	17¼	16⅛	
67½	62	..	Mullins Mfg pf N	200	66½	66½	66½		
40⅝	30	2	Myers & Bro	200	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	40	
			—N—						
19½	11	1	Nash Motors	3100	16⅞	15⅝	16⅝	15⅞	
8½	4⅝	..	Nat Acme	3100	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅜	
10¼	6¾	..	Nat Avia Corp	1300	9¼	9	9¼	9	
33½	22¼	1.60	Nat Biscuit	1500	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	29	
18⅞	13½	.80	Nat Cash Reg	4300	18⅛	18	18⅜	18⅛	
17½	12⅛	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	12800	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	16	
110½	103	7	Nat Dairy Pr pf	20	108½	108½	108½	108½	
4⅝	1⅛	..	Nat Dept Stores (h)	200	2⅜	2¼	2⅛	2½	
34¾	17	..	Nat Dept S pf (h)	120	25¾	25

Business and Industry

Property Values Up 10 P. C. Over 1933 and Still Rising

Commerce and Finance

Big Need, Normal Lending by Banks, Advertisers Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 10—The sooner banks resume normal lending, the sooner the burden of financing governmental borrowing will be taken off their shoulders, Robert V. Fleming, first vice-president of the American Bankers' Association and president and chairman of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C., told the twentieth annual convention of the Financial Advertisers' Association here today.

"We often hear complaints about the Government participating in business," he said. "Therefore, let us make it possible for the Government to get out of business.

"I do not advocate the making of unsound loans, but I do believe that with the broadened facilities now available through the Federal Reserve System and the restored public confidence in the safety of banks, there is no longer any need for banks maintaining a high percentage of liquidity. Bankers can now adopt a broader, long-range viewpoint.

"Agencies of government are now extending credit in excess of one quarter of the total loans made by all the licensed banks of the country. Where the Government has to continue to function in such capacity it must be financed. To a great extent it is the banks which must do the financing.

"People prefer to deal with private, carefully supervised institutions. Therefore, bankers should explore the possibility of handling these credits at a reasonable interest, helping the Government to reduce its expenses and at the same time augmenting their own earnings."

The wish of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission to see new security issues advertised in newspapers and magazines was stressed by John H. Burns of Washington, D. C., counsel for the commission, in an address before the convention last night. Mr. Burns declared the fear of publishers that by acepting such advertising they might become involved in liability actions was groundless. The whole object of the securities act was publicity, he declared, and he blamed what he called the timidity of some lawyers for holding back announcement of new issues.

"Criminal liability can only be imposed for a willful violation of the act," he said. "Consequently, any advertising agency, newspaper or magazine preparing or carrying an advertisement in good faith, believing it to be legal, has nothing to fear either from the law or from the commission.

"The right of civil action given to persons who have been sold securities in violation of the law extends only to the person who sold him the security. Consequently newspapers, magazines and advertising agencies have nothing to fear on that score, since they are not selling the security for their own account."

Earlier speakers joined in urging great advertising campaigns to sell sound economics to the American people.

Year's Collections By U. S. in Liquor Taxes $411,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—The collection of $411,000,000 in liquor taxes of all kinds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, by the United States Government, pushed federal receipts from such sources higher than in any year in the preprohibition period except 1918 and 1919, when high rates were imposed, says a study made by the National Industrial Conference Board.

These taxes accounted for 25 per cent of miscellaneous internal revenue taxes in that year and for about 15 per cent of all internal revenue taxes. In the period, 1910-1917, annual collections ranged between $209,000,000 and $284,000,000.

Of the total federal receipts from liquor taxes in the year 1934-35, malt liquors produced somewhat more than half, according to the Conference Board's study; distilled spirits more than two fifths, with a small remainder divided among wines, cordials, floor taxes and miscellaneous taxes. For the year just closed taxes on fermented malt liquors, including the special tax on brewers and dealers, produced a revenue of $215.6 million, as compared with $178.2 million for taxes on liquors with high alcoholic content.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

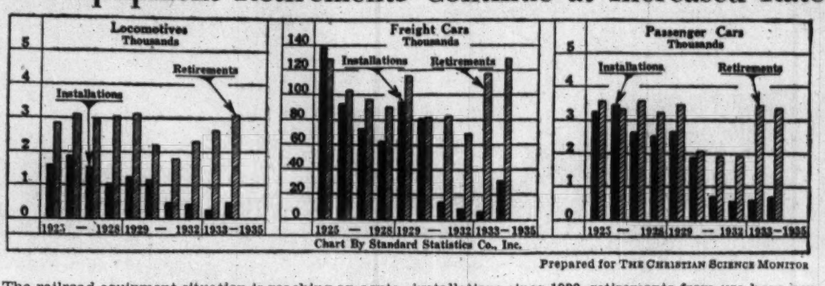
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10

Rail Equipment Retirements Continue at Increased Rate



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The railroad equipment situation is reaching an acute stage, and recovery of traffic to 700,000 cars or more weekly, sustained for a reasonable period, with improvement in railroad finances, would be accompanied by important orders for modern cars and locomotives which make for greater efficiency and substantial savings in operating costs.

In contrast to the ebb of rolling stock purchases and installations since 1930, retirements from use have continued at a relatively high rate, with sharp increases noted in more recent years. These conditions are graphically depicted in the accompanying chart.

Statistical evidence suggests that, provided 1930 traffic levels and equipment requirements are reattained within the next five years, an annual replacement need might develop during the period for 1600 locomotives, 68,000 freight cars and 1600 passenger cars.

News Notes—Southern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Sugar Consumption—Contrary to expectations, consumption of sugar in Italy continues to remain relatively low. It appears, says the report, that this low sugar consumption is an inherent condition, due in part to the prevailing lack of fondness for sweets in a wine-drinking and fruit-consuming nation and in part to the high cost of sugar which bears special revenue taxation. The present price of sugar at retail amounts to about 24 cents a pound which practically prohibits it as an item of general household use. Italy, however, now ranks as the eighth largest beet sugar producing country.

Alcohol for Motor Fuel—Supplying less than 3 per cent of its gasoline requirements from purely domestic sources, Italy has long sought a satisfactory substitute that would make it less dependent upon foreign countries for this product, the annual consumption of which is mounting rapidly. After experimenting for several years Italian chemists have agreed that alcohol is the best domestic product available in large quantities for admixture in blended motor fuels and that the sugar beet, which thrives in Italy, is an excellent raw material for its production. According to plans, alcohol production will be increased to 26,500,000 gallons within four years.

Tanning Industry—The tanning industry was one of the few branches of industrial activity in Italy in which capital increases were registered during 1934. It is estimated that about $76,500,000 are now invested in the 60 or more companies which comprise the Italian leather-producing industry. In view of the aid extended by the Government Italian tanners feel that they will be in a position to make further progress during the current year. There are now 840 tanneries in Italy

Five- and Ten-Cent Stores—The low-price retail chain store system is being extended throughout Italy. The company sponsoring this chain, known as the "Unico Prezzo Italiano Milano," is about to open a new branch in Naples. This company has been very successful since 1929, and is already operating chain stores in 18 Italian cities. All kinds of household goods will be handled, the stock being similar to the American five- and ten-cent store. It is the first time that retail merchandise has been sold on a one-price basis in Naples.

Exports and Imports—Total Greek imports in the January-April period of 1935 were valued at 3,124,000,000 drachmas compared with 2,604,000,000 drachmas in 1934. The United States accounted for approximately 166,000,000 drachmas in the period under review against 162,000,000 drachmas in the first four months of 1934. Aggregate exports in the first four months of this year were valued at 2,011,000,000 drachmas as compared with 1,383,000,000 drachmas in the corresponding period. Of this trade the United States accounted for 416,000,000 drachmas in the 1935 period against 285,500,000 drachmas in 1934.

Leather Imports—A circular of the Commission on Extra Quota Permits at the Bank of Greece provides that hereafter importation permits for tanned leather of German origin will be granted to all firms directly or indirectly connected with the leather and shoe trades without regard to their individual quota allotments. Total Greek imports of tanned leather in the January-May period of the current year amounted to 60,414 kilograms, valued at 23,850,000 drachmas, compared with 51,743 kilograms, valued at 25,760,000 drachmas, in the corresponding period of 1934. American leather exports were severely handicapped during the first half of the current year by Greece's quota restrictions.

Lumber Demand—The increasing demand in Greece for American construction lumber, which was evident in the latter part of 1934, has steadily gained momentum during the first quarter of the current year. At present, interest centers primarily in oak flooring strips, though several shipments of pitch pine and Douglas fir have also arrived in recent weeks. In a comparatively short period of time American white oak has come to occupy a leading position among the various woods used for flooring manufacture in Greece. It has practically supplanted Russian white oak.

Tire Output in Spain—A new enterprise, the S. A. Continental, has just been organized to produce tires and tubes in Spain. Patents developed by the German Continental Company are to be used. Authorized capital is reported to be 2,750,000 pesetas (peseta equals 14 cents). At the present time there are three tire and tube factories operating in Spain whose combined production is more than sufficient to supply the entire demands of the domestic market.

Farm Machinery Demand—The improvement in Spain's economic position is reflected in an improved call for agricultural equipment. Imports of farm implements into Spain, which in 1930 were valued at 12,402,211 gold pesetas (gold peseta equals 19 cents), declined to 6,088,611 pesetas in 1931 and 2,965,967 pesetas in 1933. An improvement was evident in 1934, when the total increased to 3,703,096 pesetas.

Office Equipment—Improved economic conditions in Spain during 1934 and the current year have been reflected in increased imports of office equipment into that market. Aggregate imports of typewriters, adding and calculating machines and cash registers, the only kinds of office equipment separately shown in Spanish import statistics, totaled 2,659,547 gold pesetas during 1934 as compared with 2,487,869 pesetas in the preceding year. During the first five months of 1935, the latest period for which statistics are available, imports under the above classification totaled 1,558,104 pesetas compared with 1,181,821 pesetas in the corresponding 1934 period.

Economic Conditions—The Portuguese Government is intensifying its efforts to utilize more fully the economic resources of the country itself and of its colonies. The two most recent developments in this connection are the creation of a "Council of the Colonial Empire," whose principal purpose is to co-ordinate activities affecting the colonies and to make them more effective instruments in the economic advancement of Portugal, and the program of "expenditures for national defense and economic reorganization of Portugal," which includes the reorganization of the army and the rehabilitation of the navy but places particular stress on various internal improvements to enable Portugal to improve its economic equipment.

Ketchikan's Salmon Pack Tops Last Year's Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Despite fears for a short run of salmon this season, the Ketchikan district has topped last year's record-breaking pack of canned fish. Latest official reports of the Bureau of Fisheries show that the 13 canneries in the Ketchikan district packed more than 1,000,000 cases of salmon, compared with 900,000 at the like time last year. It is expected that the final tally will show the pack about 1,200,000 cases, valued at some $4,500,000.

The Wrangell district also has fared well this year. Other salmon packing districts, however, did not do as well as last year.

The total Alaskan pack this year is estimated at 4,500,000 cases, considerably under last year's record of more than 7,000,000 cases.

Defunct Insurance Firms' Policies Being Reinsured

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Life Insurance Company of America, it was announced, has begun the reinsurance of policies issued by the Pacific States Life Insurance Company and the Chicago National Life Insurance Company, both defunct, in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.

The reinsuring company, which has headquarters in Columbus, obtained the contract with the approval of the courts and insurance departments of the four states, said Henry G. Miller, ancillary receiver in Chicago for the Pacific States.

The reinsurance contract ends protracted litigation over the Chicago National Life Insurance Company's affairs. It involves the possible transfer of some $4,000,000 in insurance.

Control of All Industry Urged To End Poverty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Recurrent depressions, privations, poverty and lack could be ended in the United States by producing goods and services to the limit of its existing plant capacity, according to the National Survey of Potential Product Capacity in a final report.

This plan, says the survey, would insure everyone a good standard of living and would end "economy of scarcity."

Harold Loeb conducted the year-and-a-half survey, which was sponsored by Langdon W. Post, chairman of the New York City Housing Authority. The survey said that people in the United States have been deprived of $287,000,000,000 worth of goods and services since 1929, and this because of obstinate refusal to plan production and gear it to the people's needs.

Family Income of $4370

Mr. Loeb says that production could be increased to provide an annual income of $4370 to each family, thereby abolishing poverty and greatly increasing the national income. An economic policy is outlined by Mr. Loeb to put capacity production into effect by centralization and government control of industries in order to regulate the quantity of goods put into circulation.

"Such a solution is in the line with western tradition," Mr. Loeb writes. "In the past centuries making war, keeping the peace, instructing the young, transmitting communications, maintaining highways and delivering water have been successively removed from the open market—the sphere of private enterprise—and operated as public services. To illustrate the desirability of extending the scope of public control over the remaining utilities, including the production and distribution of goods and services, by means of modern technology, the case of water supply may be cited."

If water supply were turned back to private enterprise, Mr. Loeb says, two results would be inevitable: a marked reduction in consumption and an increase in supply. Since water is "potentially plentiful," as are many manufactured commodities in the country, turning the supply back to private enterprise would be an unhealthy condition of affairs.

Supplying Peoples Wants

"The result of removing the production and distribution of such goods as can be supplied in desired quantities from the restrictions of the contemporary economic system would be the release of our product capacity and the satisfaction, by tangible goods and service, of the needs and reasonable desires of our population," he adds. "There would seem to be no more reason for frustrating these needs and desires than there is for withholding water from the thirsty.

"No virtue resides in withholding desired goods when the desired goods can be supplied by the application of labor and knowledge. The western world is stultified by a convention which has come down from the long ages of scarcity. It does not yet realize that modern technology has abolished the necessity of withholding from consumption most items of the human budget."

The survey, financed with federal funds, started as a CWA project in March, 1933, was shifted to the FERA and later was sponsored by Mr. Post and Jacob Baker, assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator.

Failures Under Last Week But Above the 1934 Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—For the last week ended Sept. 5 bankruptcies in the United States totaled 203, according to Dun & Bradstreet. These figures compare with 207 and 198 for the two preceding weeks, and with 174 and 202 for the like week a year ago.

The increase in the latest week this year was wholly in the East and the West. For both sections, the number was considerably higher this year. On the other hand, a reduction apepared in the South and for the Pacific coast states.

Italy Increases Sales Tax on Motor Fuel Oils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 10—The Italian Government has increased the sales tax on gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil residues, by a decree effective August 31, according to the Commercial Attache here.

The new rates, in lire per 100 kilos, are as follows (former rates in parentheses): Kerosene, 150 (93); gasoline, 261 (161); residues from the distillation of mineral oils, to be used as fuel, having a density of over 0.880, 32 (20), of between 0.850 and 0.880,73 (45).

Real Estate Men Cheered as Rents And Values Go Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 10—Real estate men who have been watching for that "upward turn" in property values now report encouraging signs. A recent review of large cities made by the National Association of Real Estate Boards here showed a 10 per cent climb in property value from the low mark of 1933.

This doesn't mean that real estate men can sit back in their offices and wait for customers to look them up, however. By a 10 per cent increase, the board's statisticians say, is meant simply that property which in 1933 was only 35 per cent of its 1926 value now can be rated as at 45 per cent of the value.

And the Real Estate Board's office cautions against assuming that this increase applies uniformly to all property. It does not. Improvement is "spotty," according to the survey. It is only the most desirable property that is feeling the improvement. Purchasers, say the real estate people, should be aware that there are complex factors in the situation and that there are both good and bad investments at the present time.

But the upward trend, even though small, is decidedly cheering to the men in the business who have waited many months for just this indication of "the turn." Its significance to them is heightened by the fact that a similar upward tendency was reported for farm property recently following a nation-wide survey by the Monitor. This was also reported as an average gain of 10 per cent.

In the big cities the Real Estate Board's survey found rising rents, which they take to be a herald of rising property values.

Residential property has responded first, they say. In Chicago, rents for the most desirable downtown properties have begun to rise also, according to the Board. As yet there is very little activity in the sale of business property.

One cheerful sign is the filling up of vacant stores. A couple of years ago some of the best shop locations in down-town Chicago displayed "For Rent" signs in their windows. Now one finds many of them filled with the fashionable wares of new tenants, or else the scene of carpenters' operations, preparing for occupants to come. Good shop locations are actually becoming scarce, say the real estate people.

But they are aware that it still takes plenty of hard work and skill to sell property, and the coming convention of the National Association at Atlantic City, Oct. 23, is giving its attention to what it calls "pioneering"—finding new methods of building, financing, management, advertising and selling real estate.

New Reserve Board Held Finance Court

(Continued from Page 1)

come a more powerful agency than the Federal Reserve Board. The FDIC has excellent leadership and is a promising step toward greater unification of banking, he declared. He expects that there will be pronounced co-operation between the boards and that results will prove satisfactory.

Banks will gradually cease putting their money into Government issues as business picks up and there is a greater demand for money from that source, Mr. Hecht said. Banks will continue to do increased commercial loan business, as well as investing in securities in an endeavor to earn money.

Banks Oblivious to Long

As president of Hibernia Bank of New Orleans, Mr. Hecht said that he did not believe the passing of Huey Long would have any effect upon the banking situation in Louisiana or in any other state.

Mr. Hecht declared that various bank statements showed low earnings because of low interest rates, and this probably answers the question as to why some banks have reduced their dividends.

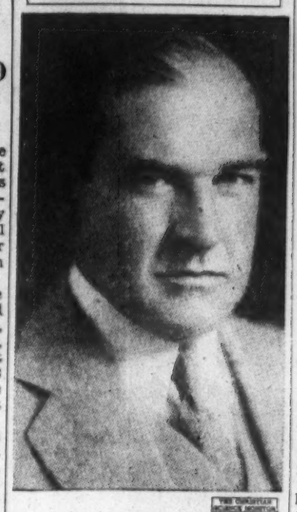
"The events of the past few years," Mr. Hecht said, "naturally have caused bankers to become ultra-conservative in their lending policies and to shy from all non-liquid and long-time loans even where such loans were unquestionably safe from the standpoint of ultimate payment. The specter of ever again having to face a crisis when the demand of their depositors could outrun the immediate convertibility of their assets has been constantly before the bankers in recent years and necessarily has been a restraining influence in making any but the most liquid classes of loans. But the real reason why banks have not expanded their commercial short-time loans is that there have not been enough good borrowers whose business has required such accommodations for seasonal temporary purposes, and the banker himself cannot create such a demand.

"The new law tends to encourage banks to get away from this ultra-liquidity impasse and to make a certain percentage of loans which, while not strictly eligible for rediscount according to the past requirements of the Federal Reserve Bank, will, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed thereafter become usable as a basis for four months' loan at ½ per cent higher interest rate than that applicable to strictly eligible short-time paper.

New Loan Possibilities

"In this connection," Mr. Hecht continued, "special attention is given to real estate loans, and permission is now granted to make five-year loans on a basis of 50 per cent of the appraised value, or amortized loans payable within ten years on a 60 per cent basis of appraised value, provided at least 40 per cent of the principal is retired within ten years. The aggregate sum of such loans is never to exceed the capital and surplus of the lending bank, or 60 per cent of its time and savings deposits, whichever it greater.

Utility Spokesman



Bernard F. Weadock
Vice-President and Managing Director of the Edison Electric Institute

Utility Act Imperils Fine Record of Rate Cuts, Avers Weadock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Replying to the statement of the Federal Power Commission that the Government had saved consumers $50,000,000 by going into the electric business itself, Bernard F. Weadock, vice-president and managing director of the Edison Electric Institute, stated that rate reductions are no new thing in the history of the electric power industry but that such reductions have been almost a continuous process over a long period. He sees a cessation of this favorable trend due to the Utility Act of 1935.

His statement reads:

There is nothing new in the electric rate reductions as shown in the survey of the Federal Power Commission, made public today. Such reductions have been known to regulatory bodies and the electric light and power industry over a long period of years. It has been the pride of the industry to pass on to its customers, as rapidly as business conditions would permit, all economies resulting from advances in the art. Since 1913, the average price of domestic electric service has declined by 40 per cent, while over the same period, the cost of living has risen by substantially the same percentage. Since 1925, this reduction in electric rates has averaged more than 3 per cent per annum.

These reductions have occurred under the present system of regulation, which does not include Federal interference. Government interference with business, rather than Government regulation of business, has never reduced costs of a commodity and electric rates are no exception.

"It is not likely, however, that this splendid record of rate reductions can be continued, in view of the unjust burdens placed upon the industry by the Federal Public Utility Act of 1935."

August Chain Store Sales Show Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Chain-store and mail order companies report increased sales in August over the like month of last year. A few, however, showed a decrease for the eight months' volume.

Announcements of sales for August and eight months by a few companies as compared with last year follow:

Edison Brothers Stores, Inc. Sales

	1935	1934	P. C. Chge.
August	$1,130,553	$943,092	+19.9
Eight months	9,836,992	8,708,895	+12.9

Sales for July 27 per cent larger than in July, 1934.

Grant (W. T.) Company Sales

	1935	1934	P. C. Chge.
August	$6,732,231	$6,292,108	+ 6.9
Eight months	53,453,799	48,663,333	+ 9.8

Sales for July 9.4 per cent larger than in July, 1934.

Newberry (J. J.) Company, Inc. Sales

	1935	1934	P. C. Chge.
August	$3,579,469	$3,241,404	+10.4
Eight months	25,310,902	24,241,526	+ 4.4

Sales for July 9.7 per cent larger than in July, 1934.

Spiegel, May, Stern Company, Inc. Sales

	1935	1934	P.C. Chge.
August	$2,124,644	$1,577,692	+34.6
Eight months	18,832,068	13,724,055	+37.2

Sales for July 54.1 per cent larger than in July, 1934.

Rayon Yarn Shipments Equal Previous Peak Level

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Textile Organon reports that domestic rayon yarn shipments in August equaled the previous record high reached in January of this year.

The index of shipments for August stood at 550 compared with 433 in July and a 1934 monthly average of 340.

"At the same time," the report stated, "rayon yarn shipped in the last few months has been flowing freely into fabricating and consuming channels, with particular emphasis on woven items because of high silk prices, and stocks, therefore, declined from the end of July to only a seven weeks' supply at the end of August."

Over-the-Counter Dealers Given Extension of Time

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Securities Commission has extended from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1 the deadline for registration of over-the-counter dealers in securities.

It said the purpose was to give the dealers more time to answer possible refusals of their registrations by the commissioon.

Some 5000 dealers so far have sent in registration statements.

Equipment Trusts' Status Improved by Change in Law

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—That the amendment to the Railroad Bankruptcy Law, signed by the President last month, substantially improves the position of equipment trust certificates is an opinion widely held in Wall Street railroad banking circles. Since the passage of the law became assured, the prices of these obligations have improved materially.

It is possible, according to Ernest L. Nye in a brochure on "The Position of Equipment Trusts under the New Railroad Reorganization Law" just issued by Freeman & Co., dealers in these instruments, that very few investors have realized the probable importance to holders of equipment trusts of the railroad reorganization bill just passed by Congress. "The beneficial effect of the new law with regard to car trust securities will in all probability be thoroughly substantiated in the forthcoming reorganizations of railroads now in bankruptcy. The market quotations for the car trust obligations of this class of carrier indicate improvement since the passage of the bill," he stated.

Given Preferred Position

"Ample justification for the preferred position given to equipment trusts under the new law was given in evidence at the hearings on the bill, where it was again and again pointed out that the railroads to be reorganized above all others would be in need of extensive purchases of modern equipment and that any reflection, direct or indirect, upon the status of railroad equipment trusts might prevent these reorganized railroads from promptly obtaining necessary new equipment, to the detriment of the holders of all classes of securities.

"Facts were presented to show that approximately $3,000,000,000 of railroad securities were held by all classes of insurance companies and that these same companies held approximately $250,000,000 in equipment trusts. Representatives of the insurance companies testified that it would be necessary to leave the railroads free to finance their equipment trust purchases at low interest rates in order to give the holders of the other classes of securities, even though scaled down, an opportunity to see their holdings enhanced in value through increased traffic."

The part of the new law which so favorably affects equipment trusts is deemed to be the paragraph which allows equipment trustees to take back their property from defaulting roads, even though the judge may prevent other creditors of the road from enforcing other kinds of liens.

Act Fosters Difficulties

The new act was written primarily to correct certain difficulties which immediately appeared in the reorganizations under the famous Section 77b amendment to the federal bankruptcy law, passed early in 1933. That amendment was intended to reduce both the delay and the expense of receiverships, by cutting out much of the legal red tape. It was also intended to reduce the obstructionist powers of small minorities, which in the years immediately preceding had made some very lucrative deals by standing out of reorganizations and forcing assenting creditors to pay them 100 cents on the dollar.

77b soon proved, however, to have its own drawbacks. It permitted reorganizations to go through with the consent of two thirds of each class of security holders, but while this wiped out the obstructive power of small minorities of bond-holders, it put into the hands of common stockholders, who hitherto had been considered as virtually without rights in a reorganization, the power of standing out for a cost-free share in the new company.

Moreover, failure of the various groups to agree, required a valuation of the property on the basis of reproduction cost or original cost. Although capital value is a standard concept in classical economical theory, $150,000,000 of the United States Treasury's and solvent railroads' money has been poured down the drain of this empty phrase in an endeavor to find out what it meant, and insolvent railroads cannot afford such research. Opposition of more than one third of a group of security holders to a reorganization plan under 77b would have forced the court to order a valuation on this basis, which railroad counsel held to be unobtainable in practice.

Deficits Hinder Reorganizations

The new law, in addition to clarifying the status of equipment trusts, attempts to meet both of the above difficulties. In order further to eliminate the obstructive power of unassenting security holders, it permits a plan to be put through by the court over objections "if the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have found, and the judge shall have affirmed, that the interests of such class of creditors will not be adversely and materially affected by the plan, or that the interests of such class of creditors have no value, or that the plan provides for the payment in cash to such creditors of an amount not less than the value of their interests."

Moreover, it permits the valuation of the property on the basis of estimates of current and potential earnings.

These modifications will probably expedite reorganizations when, as, and if railroad earnings pick up, but at present the chief obstacle to them appears to lie in the fact that in the majority of cases there are at present no earnings whatever to be recapitalized. Even where a trickle of earnings is available after all operating charges, it looks so small to all parties concerned that haste in reorganization is discouraged.

Eighty-five roads are now in reorganization, bankruptcy, trusteeship, or receivership, involving 58,000 miles of line, or about one fifth of the American railway system. Among the most important of these are Wabash, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, Milwaukee, Denver & Rio Grande, and Northwestern. No important reorganizations have been completed in the last five years. In the first half of this year the Class I roads of the United States suffered a net loss of $62,000,000, compared with a net loss of only $23,000,000 in the same period of 1934.

Called Libertys Refunded in Week 39 P. C. of Total

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau reported that conversion of the Fourth 4¼ Liberty Bond issue was proceeding satisfactorily.

Subscriptions totaling $480,000,000, or 39 per cent of the called issue, had been received in response to last Tuesday's offering of new bonds and notes, he said. Approximately $1,250,000,000, composing the last of the war issues, have been called for redemption on Oct. 15.

Also carried by the Treasury as indicative of sound government credit was the announcement that last week's usual offering of $50,000,000 of nine-month bills had been oversubscribed more than three times.

The cash offer of the 1½ per cent notes supplementing the refunding of operation brought in subscriptions aggregating $1,274,565,350.

PREPARING For COLLEGE

Selecting a wardrobe for school or college wear is great sport, but keeping expenditures within your budget is a more difficult matter. You'll find advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor ready to help you solve this problem. Many of them are now displaying smart new college styles. And their prices are scaled to meet various budget requirements.

Home Building

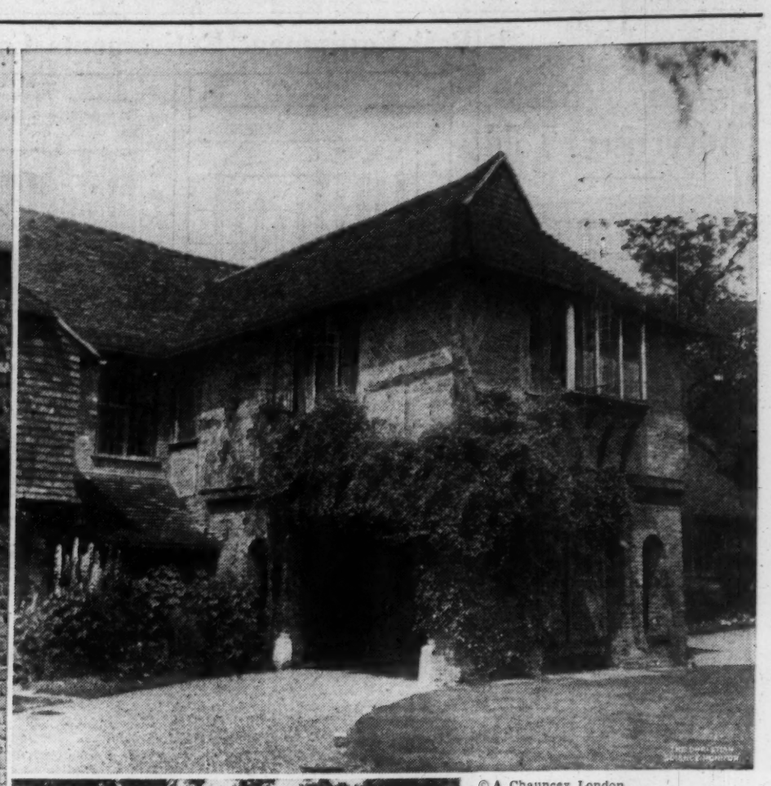
Hint of Chinese in Remodeled Surrey Farmhouse

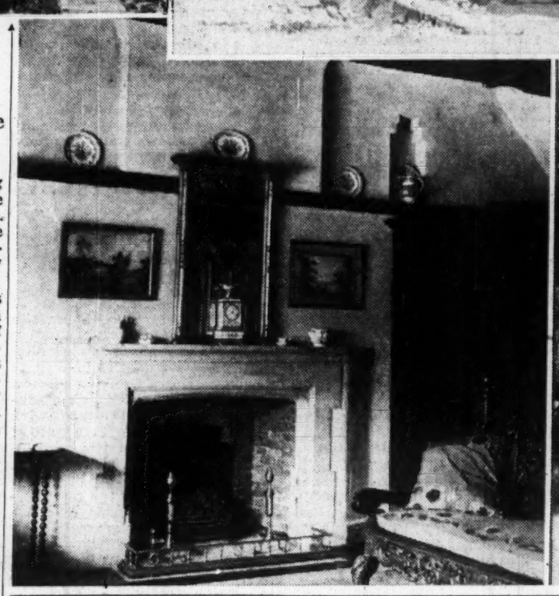
Gardening

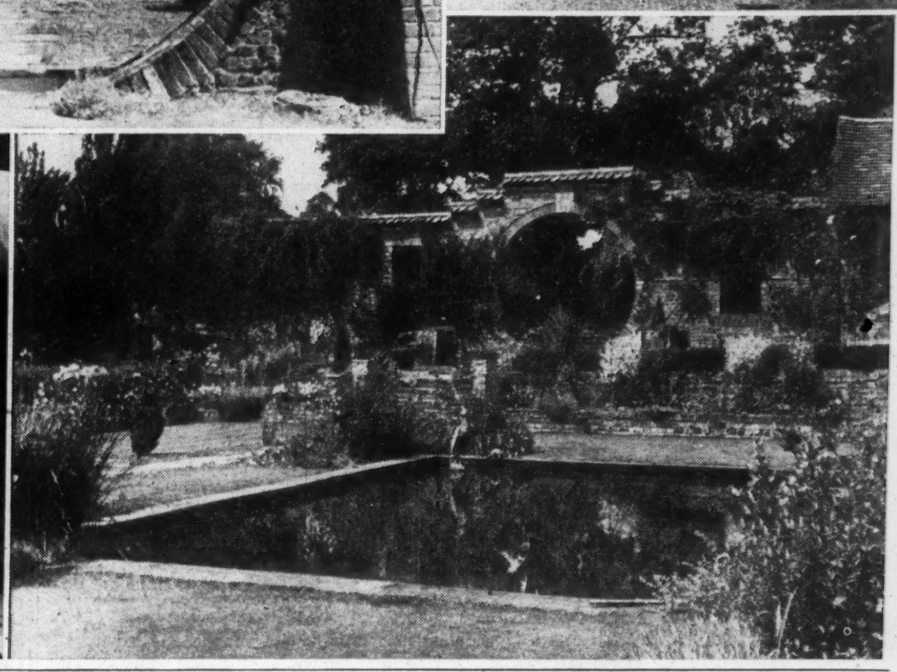
A Tuesday Page











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Podenhale, Home of Admiral Sir Dudley De Chair and Lady De Chair, on the Wentworth Estate, Near Virginia Water, Surrey. Upper Row, Center—The Chinese Moon Gate Looking Toward the House. Right—The Front Porch, With Its Interesting Brick Work. Left—Detail of Gables, Whose Hips Were Slightly Lifted. Below, Left—A Glimpse Into One of the Bedrooms. A Huge Beam Near the Ceiling Can Barely Be Seen at the Top of the Picture. Right—Another View of the Moon Gate. The "Pool of Paradise" Occupies the Center of the Court.

Through the Moon Gate

Podenhale, a House Rich in Years, Now a Modern Home

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THERE are those who seek to realize the house of their dreams by building from the foundation up. Others prefer to find an old place and alter it to their requirements. The latter have the more difficult task, for it requires a very seeing eye to size up the possibilities of a building, perhaps delapidated or suffering from neglect, and while retaining its characteristic points, still to make it up-to-date.

Inevitably the desire to keep history intact will conflict with the necessity for alteration. Like a person with set ideas, the place may resist change. Then long-cherished designs may have to go down before an adamant beam. There may have to be adjustments and much give and take.

One of the most successful examples of conversion may be seen in Podenhale, home of Admiral Sir Dudley De Chair and Lady De Chair, on the Wentworth Estate, near Virginia Water, Surrey. Here indeed the gift of "making over" has touched the apex of this most useful art, for a home more modernly comfortable and more charming to look upon would be difficult to find, despite the fact that five years ago the place was in use as a farm, and in great disrepair.

Old Farm

A picture of the farm as it was in 1930, reveals a dreary looking building in the form of a square. In the center was the yard, enclosed by the usual farm buildings, a large barn, cowstalls, a granary, and stables. Today Podenhale is one of the most delightful places imaginable, and not the least interesting thing about it is that its old English style has taken on a hint of the Chinese. This, by the way, is not incompatible with the tradition of English architecture, which at one time distinctly felt the Chinese influence.

Entering the front door one passes into the Chinese hall, a lofty room which, rising to the full height of the building, shows the original rafters and beams of the old barn. But it is through the long leaded windows that one's eyes involuntarily stray, to what was the farmyard. Gone now are the mud and straw, and in their place a square pool reflects the sky. The cowshed against the south wall too has vanished, but the old posts of the stalls still stand, forming a pergola and supporting a weight of pink and white roses. To the right against the north wall, is a long loggia which, being raised above the level of the court, is reached by old brick steps.

Moon Gate Loveliness

It is, however, to the west wall that one's eye is drawn as one stands upon the garden threshold of the Chinese hall, for there a Chinese Moon Gate invites one to step through its circles into the cool green of the glade beyond. The circle of the Moon Gate is 30 feet in circumference and almost perfect, excepting where at the base, a narrow flagged path passes through it from the garden to the glade. It has been so placed that standing at the window of the Chinese hall one looks across the court garden, over the "pools of paradise" and directly through the circle. A willow tree cleverly placed droops its branches beyond the Moon Gate, and wistaria trails mauve clusters of bloom over the top of the wall.

The Chinese character lent by the Moon Gate is carried out in a measure throughout the place, most noticeably perhaps in the gables, the hips of which have been turned upward. Panels of Chinese ironwork have also been used as insets in the walls on either side of the Moon Gate and in the loggia.

The success with which the Chinese element has been introduced is most certainly due to restraint. Nothing is bizarre or overdone, and one feels that, here at any rate, East and West have met in perfect amity.

The center of the court garden about the pool is informally laid out with beds of herbaceous flowers, and alpines bloom freely in the crannies of the flagged paths. Incidentally, the plant growth at Podenhale in four years has been remarkable, due, no doubt, to the fact that the soil has been worked for centuries, and to the fertilizing effects of the late farm.

Words are inadequate to convey the charm of this court garden. Its atmosphere of calm and its beauty must be felt and seen to be realized. The deep rose of the brick, mellowed by hundreds of years of sun and rain, the splashes of vivid color supplied by innumerable flowers, the reflecting water and the quiet, are like a dream from which one never wishes to awake.

There are other charms at Podenhale—a terraced garden to the south where all manner of flowers catch the sun and reflect into another long pool, the green recesses of the glade, beautiful trees, so old that they stood there when the land formed part of Windsor Forest, charming interiors skillfully contrived from the emptiness of the old barn—but it is to the court garden that memory returns.

ALICE CHAUNCEY

Hobbies and Hints

Reviving a Pansy Geranium

Colorado

Dear Editor:

Perhaps the lady who was having difficulty in keeping a pansy geranium would be interested in my experience:

I, too, had a pansy geranium that was in a dying condition. This was the second geranium to fade away on my hands. But I took drastic measures with this one. I cut it down severely, set it in a can of water, shallow depth, and put it in a dark corner of a closet. I watered it once a week, then brought it out to the light for three days. I put it back again with a little more water, and now have it in a good light on the window sill, setting it in the morning sun each day for an hour or so. It is showing little fresh green leaves and I truly hope the lovely thing will again give forth its pretty blossoms in due time.

L. B.

Bulbs for Fall Indoor Gardens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY autumn there is a blank space, as it were, in the gardening process which is most trying to a flower-loving gardener, as well as to the homemaker who understands the precious part that blooming plants play in the cheerful atmosphere of the home.

The blank space is the time when early frosts are coming on apace and the garden is being put to sleep for the winter. The Dutch bulbs will not be ready to bloom for some months and the calla and amaryllis bulbs are still enjoying their needed rest and will not start again on their new cycle of color for some time. The usual bowls of ferns and an array of house plants seem a bit tame after the gorgeous color of the late garden flowers that are being nipped by early frosts.

This is the time for the ambitious gardener and happy homemaker to experiment with the bulbs that bloom in the fall. These are the bulbs that are listed in the catalogues as "late fall or early winter" blooming bulbs. They should be bought from July through September. Really these bulbs are not forced but bloom according to their nature in the proper season.

Several of these early bulbs just can't fail if given half a chance. They are the fall-flowering crocus, Colchicum, and the Sternbergia. The autumn crocus, Colchicum, are giant bulbs irregularly shaped, with a dark brown skin through which the flower stalk sometimes is already showing. There is no holding them back. So it is easy to put them on a saucer, without water even, in a sunny window and watch them unfold. They are generous with their blooming and thrust up flower after flower. Colchicum are rose-lilac in color and the three most usual varieties are Autumnale, Bornmuelleri and Speciosum. Fortunately all these bulbs will bloom another year if as soon as their flowering is finished they are taken to the garden and planted about three inches deep in a sunny spot. Here full ripening establishes them for indoor bloom next year. These fall crocuses lend a fairy grace to the rooms where bright windows hold them.

Fall-Flowering Bulbs

Other fall-blooming crocuses include: Crocus zonatus, with beautiful rose-lavender blossoms; speciosus Artabir, with its pale yellow throat and orange anthers, and Sativus with its blue-lilac buds on stout stems and its long grasslike foliage. The fall-flowering crocus should be planted as soon as received. It will bloom in about four weeks. For indoor growing the tips of the bulbs should rest just below the soil surface.

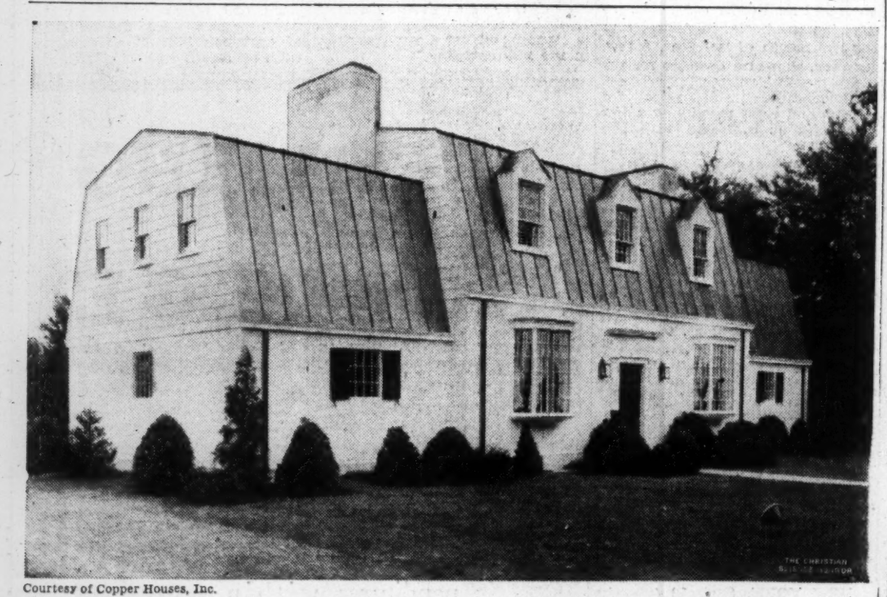
The autumn daffodil, Sternbergia lutea, is a clear yellow. Although it looks like a crocus cousin it belongs to the amaryllis family. This bulb ripens in July and is usually shipped in August. It should be planted at once. It may be planted in soil or in pebbles in water with their keels just resting on the pebble surface.

A very unusual fall bulb is Amaryllis Advenum, or ox-blood lily. For a rich effect in the pot these, too, should be planted in a group of three or more. About four weeks in the dark starts these bulbs into activity. When the flower stalk or leaf appears it is time to bring the pot into the sunlight and feed the bulbs with liquid manure. Its funnel-shaped flowers appear one after the other on slender stems and are of the clearest red.

Seedlings From the Garden

Other delightful plantings for early bloom indoors are seedlings from the garden where petunias, calendulas, lobelias and ageratums had blossomed and ripened their seeds. A few of these carefully lifted before early frost and brought into the house, placed in sunny windows will start blooming in a few weeks and some of them will keep at it all winter. Potted forget-me-nots, English daisies and English primroses will give shy and delicate blossoms that will add beauty and interest to the early fall indoor garden.

With forethought and careful planning the gardener may put the winter covers on his precious garden without a pang, knowing he has a lot of flower treasures indoors that will require his loving care till spring comes around again.



Courtesy of Copper Houses, Inc.

Prefabricated — Copper — English Farmhouse Adaptation — Built in Bethesda, Md.

Prefabricated Copper House

PREFABRICATED copper houses have been constructed for several years in Germany, France and other countries on the Continent, but the designs of the homes of Copper Houses, Incorporated, an American concern, while embodying many of the ideas of prefabricated construction, are keyed more to accepted American styles.

The framework of these houses is structural steel. The floor joists between the basement and the first floor, and between the first and second floors, are also of steel, and the bearing of the house is entirely on the outside steel framework.

The outside walls, the roof, and the roofing accessories are made from copper. The plumbing lines, heating lines, radiation, hardware for exterior use as well as interior, are copper or one of its alloys.

In the construction of this new type of house the outside walls consist of heavy copper plates backed by a half inch thickness of composition board, which lends additional stability to the sheets, and minimizes any metallic noise when the plates are struck. The plates are fastened to the structural steel and uprights by means of a special bronze holding strip upon which patents have been applied for. This special method of attachment not only holds the sheets of copper tight together, but also provides for both horizontal and vertical expansion, at the same time giving weather-proof and insect-proof connection, it is claimed.

Specifications for the houses provide for a roof of 16-ounce sheet copper over a wood deck. Heat and cold insulation is provided for by a four-inch thickness of spun glass inside the walls and roof. The inside walls are plastered on metal lath and the space between the walls is filled with spun glass. Hardwood floors are laid on the fire-proof subfloor, which is supported by the steel floor joists.

These new type houses can be provided with a complete air conditioning system. Concealed radiators are of copper, hot and cold water lines are copper tubing while the plumbing fixtures themselves are chromium plated brass. The specifications call for bronze insect screens.

Architects employed by this new corporation have designed many different types which are adapted to every section of the United States. The accompanying illustrations are those of an English farm house type which has just been erected and is now open to the public for inspection at the corner of Edgemoor Lane and Exeter Road in the Edgemoor subdivision of Bethesda, Md., a suburb of Washington, D. C. Depending on their specification these copper houses range upward from $4500.



Courtesy of Copper Houses, Inc.

Erecting the Copper House in Bethesda, Md.

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HA-43

'Bitsy' Grant Surprises Budge in Quarterfinal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Bryan M. "Bitsy" Grant is far on his way toward the biggest upset of this topsy-turvy lawn tennis season as play is resumed this afternoon in his quarterfinal round match against J. Donald Budge, in the United States singles championship at Forest Hills Stadium. He was leading by two sets to none, 6—4, 6—4, 2—1, when a downpour of rain ended the match. This was the only scheduled match for today, the regular schedule as planned going over another day.

Helen H. Jacobs, defending champion, and Mrs. Marshall Fabyan Jr., the former Sarah Palfrey, will monopolize the finals in the women's singles, to be played tomorrow, as both scored over their British opponents in the semifinal round yesterday before the rain interrupted play. Miss Jacobs defeated Mrs. Phyllis Mudford King, 6—4, 6—3, while Mrs. Fabyan eliminated Katherine E. Stammers, with both playing brilliant tennis all the way, 9—7, 7—5.

In the veteran singles, Raymond B. Bidwell of Boston, defending champion, will have S. Jarvis Adams Jr. of Port Washington, N. Y., for his final opponent, probably on Thursday. The champion had his hardest battle of the tournament so far to defeat Frederick C. Baggs, who carried him to extra games and led at 6—5 in the second set, the score being 6—0, 9—7. Adams defeated Arthur L. Reed, 6—2, 6—2 in the other semifinal.

Wood Defeats Mangin

Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. will encounter the winner of the Budge-Grant match in one semifinal tomorrow, as he scored over Gregory S. Mangin in the other men's match played, after losing the first set, winning at 3—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2. The other semifinal, between Frederick J. Perry, defending champion, and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., both of whom qualified on Sunday, will also be played tomorrow.

Both of the British players displayed fine tennis in their matches against the American stars, and the battles were close all the way. But when the winners reached their highest skill, they held a slight margin of superiority, which finally gave them the victory. Mrs. King led at 3—2 in the first set and at 3—1 in the second, but Miss Jacobs then raised her play to its heights, and taking five games in a row with the loss of only six points, ran out the match in a few minutes less than an hour of play.

But the battle between Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Stammers was even closer. Each in turn went into the lead in the first set, with Mrs. Fabyan winning the first two games, only to drop the next three. Miss Stammers had two chances to win the set point at 5—4 and 15—40, on Mrs. Fabyan's service; but the little Brookline player took the game with four straight points, and then took the set at 9—7. The point score was one point margin, 50 to 49. Mrs. Fabyan led at 5—3 in the second set; but Miss Stammers tied her at 5-all, only to drop the next two games for the match. Here also the point score was close, Mrs. Fabyan leading at 41 to 39. Mrs. Fabyan earned her victory, scoring 32 placements to 25 for the British girl, but also made more errors.

Wood Leads on Earned Points

Only in the first set was Mangin able to make any stand against the brilliant play of the former Wimbledon champion. This was due to the large number of errors made by Wood, whose control was not up to standard, as he made shots wide of the court in his attempts to pass Mangin's forecourt stand. But Wood held the upper hand on earned points all the way, and when he steadied, as he did at the start of the second set, he cleanly outplayed the Newark player, and won about as he pleased. His service was also effective, as he made 13 service aces to one for Mangin.

Grant started off like a whirlwind of energy at the beginning of his match with Budge, winning three games in a row, two off Budge's service. But the Californian then settled into his game, and keeping the little Atlantan on the run, won the next four. But Grant, who had been fighting well all the way, then raised his game to its heights, and ran out the set, losing only one point in the last two games. Budge outplaced him by a wide margin, but made errors enough to more than counterbalance this. Grant then went on to take four more games in a row, but Budge exerted his service skill, and almost overtook Grant with the aid of his aces and placements. But Grant managed to retrieve his service game after being twice at set point, and took the set.

A heavy darkness, the forerunner of the storm, made both players protest against play at that point; but when Walter Merrill Hall, the referee, ordered continuation, they played three games in the third set, with Grant leading at 2—1, when the match was finally abandoned.

Cubs Advance On Cards by Twice Beating Braves

Using the lowly Boston Braves as a stepping stone, the Chicago Cubs advanced to within one game of the leading St. Louis Cardinals in the National League standing yesterday. While the Cubs were defeating the Braves in both ends of a double-header, the Cards were losing a 4-to-3 decision to Curt Davis of the Phillies and the results left the Bruins with one more victory than the leaders, but with three more setbacks. A Chicago triumph today and a St. Louis defeat would create a virtual tie for first place.

Although few people, including the Cardinals and New York Giants, give the Cubs a chance to capture the 1935 pennant, it is a fact that Charlie Grimm's outfit is now in a commanding position. In that double victory yesterday over the Braves, Grimm received excellent pitching from Tex Carleton and Larry French. The Cubs hit freely in the opener, but had to hustle to win the second game when held to four hits by Freddy Frankhouse. Gabby Hartnett continues to hit the ball hard and young Augie Galan, the rookie from the Pacific Coast League, has developed into one of the sensations of the season.

Davis Bests Cardinals

It was Frankie Frisch's birthday yesterday, but the Cardinals were unable to celebrate. They made only seven hits off right-handed Curt Davis, who kept them well scattered. The Phillies won the game with a three-run rally in the fifth inning on Wilson's single, doubles by Gomez and Allen and a single by Chiozza. Phil Collins was pitching at the time.

The Giants, kept idle yesterday by rain, gained half a game on the Cardinals and now trail by only three games. The Terrymen are two games in back of the Cubs. Pittsburgh is practically out of the running. It is possible that one of the three leading clubs might fall by the wayside, thereby enabling the Pirates to advance. However, it would be too much to expect all three or even two teams to slump and watch the Buccs go ahead. The Pirates, for one, will need to wait at least another year.

Speaking of the Pirates reminds us that Manager Pie Traynor, that great third baseman, said recently that he is looking around for a younger man to cover his position next season. The popular pilot says that providing Pittsburgh's president, Bill Benswanger, renews Traynor's contract for 1936, the Buccs will have a bench manager. This is, of course, in the event that Manager Pie can uncover a capable successor. Young Wilbur Brubaker, who has been out on option for the greater part of two seasons, is labeled ready for fast company. He is an infielder and can play third base.

However, what Traynor didn't mention on this subject was the fact that it might take considerable searching to find another third sacker who, even in his youth, could compare with Pie, who admittedly is slowing up. The Bucc pilot is not the third baseman he was once, but he is still good enough when able to play.

Tigers Win Another

The Detroit Tigers maintained their 8½-game lead over the Yankees in the American League standing yesterday. The Bengals scored a 5-to-4 victory over Washington, in a game that was halted at the end of the seventh inning because of rain and darkness. The Yanks triumphed over Cleveland, 5 to 3, for their third straight. The Yankees are still in the pennant race, but so is Detroit.

Those hustling St. Louis Browns, managed by Rogers Hornsby, won their third straight game yesterday by defeating the Philadelphia Athletics, 5 to 1. It was Philadelphia's twelfth successive loss.

The spurt of the Browns is just another tribute to the sterling managership of Hornsby. He has managerial qualities that are unequaled in the major leagues today, yet, in the past, he has been unable to remain for any length of time at the helm of any one team. Perhaps club officials are unaccustomed to his outspoken manner and his frankness at all times. But give Rogers Hornsby a group of baseball players and a free hand and he will assemble a team better than the material at his disposal.

A shrewd trader, Hornsby is understood to have put money in the St. Louis treasury this season by way of player sales. He made wholesale shifts of veteran players, received a fat check in practically every trade, and still is finishing with a better team than he started with. What other manager has such a record?

By-Plays

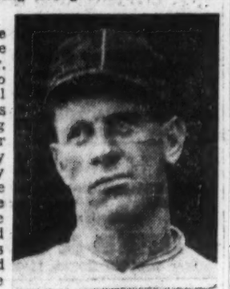
By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

No Wonder Judge Landis Is Waiting

WHILE there is nothing in the American League race which promises to give much trouble to Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis in deciding right now which club shall send representatives to the meeting at which plans for the coming World Series baseball games will be worked out, we are not at all surprised that he should have announced that he will not issue the call for that meeting until next week at the earliest, due to the present condition of the National League race. That the 1935 champions of the senior organization will be decided by then is not at all probable, and it will not be at all surprising if the question goes over until the very last series of the year, in which the Cardinals and the Cubs will be playing five games at St. Louis.

Try This One

If any of our baseball readers would like something to figure out during the week, we would suggest that they think this one over. The Cardinals, Cubs and Giants are no doubt the best three teams in the National League—that is, based on their standings to date. The Cardinals, who are defending the pennant, appear to be slightly better than the Cubs, who, in turn, are slightly better than the Giants. It is hard to deny the above facts when one studies the league standing. But here is where something else enters the picture. The Cardinals have played the Cubs 17 times and have defeated them in 12 of the games; but the Giants have played the Cardinals 18 times and have defeated them in 11 of the games, while Chicago has played the Giants 18 times and has defeated them in 10 of the games. This reminds me of results which are often obtained by taking comparative scores in intercollegiate football games.



Staff Photo
Charlie Grimm

St. Louis vs. Chicago

It looks to me very much as if the deciding games would be those played at St. Louis Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29. This will see Manager Frisch and his Cardinals battling Manager Grimm and his Cubs and, if we may take the results of the games those two teams have played to date, it looks very promising for the present world champions. During these days the Giants will be playing Brooklyn and Boston and, should Manager Terry be able to keep his team up with the two leaders until these final series start, he may indeed edge back into first place and the title. We confess to having picked the Giants to win the pennant and, while we still admit they have a chance of coming through, just now we agree with Judge Landis that it is too early to make plans to see half the series in New York, Chicago or even St. Louis.

* * *

One of Yale's Greatest

When picking an all-time, all-college football team, it will be necessary to give considerable consideration to the late Ted Coy of Yale. The Eli has given many a star to intercollegiate football, and it is doubtful if she ever gave the game a greater all-round fullback than Edward H. Coy, who was picked twice by Walter Camp for his all-America team and who captained the Yale varsity his senior year. It seems only the other day that he led his 1909 team out on the Harvard Stadium field and there led the Blue to one of the very few victories that were ever scored against a Harvard team coached by Percy D. Haughton. Two field goals were the only scores, and both were from the toe of Coy. A couple of years or so ago, when the question of playing football to win came up for discussion, Coy was one of those who stood for winning when he said: "You play to win and to show that you are the better team. If you eliminate the element of competition you might as well eliminate the game." And what is still more, he always played the cleanest kind of football.

Little Wins In Great Battle From Rufus King

U. S. Golf Amateur Championship—Second Round

By the Associated Press

Ellis Knowles, New York, defeated Gus Fetz, Chicago, 3 and 2.

Jack Munger, Dallas, defeated H. S. Fownes Sd., Pittsburgh, 4 and 3.

Harry Givan, Seattle, defeated Harry Pitt, Washington, D. C., 3 and 2.

Charles Wallace, Cleveland, defeated Earle Baruch, Philadelphia, 6 and 5.

Walter Emery, Oklahoma City, defeated T. S. Jamison Jr., Pittsburgh, 5 and 3.

C. Ross Somerville, London, Canada, defeated Douglas Hill, Cincinnati, 6 and 4.

John Nies, Boston, defeated Arthur Doering Jr., Chicago, 1 up (20 holes).

Claude Harmon, Orlando, Fla., defeated Bill Warren, Detroit, 1 up.

William Chambers, Chicago, defeated Melville Heath Jr., Boston, 1 up.

Eddie Held, Jamesburg, N. J., defeated Bob Servis, Dayton, Ohio, 6 and 5.

Roger Peacock, Washington, D. C., defeated Robert Sweeney, Sandwich, England, 6 and 4.

Albert (Scotty) Campbell, Seattle, defeated Jack Finger, Burlingame, Calif., 5 and 4.

Morton McCarthy, Norfolk, Va., defeated Zell Eaton, Oklahoma City, 1 up (19 holes).

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10 (AP)—Bill Lain of Chicago today undertook the big job of burying the national amateur golf championship hopes of W. Lawson Little Jr.—a task that 24 other men in England and America have failed to accomplish during the last two years.

One of Chicago's leading amateurs, Lain, a tall blonde with a flair for white toggery, challenged the march of the human siege-gun from San Francisco in the second round, but his hope of success in his venture was rather gloomy.

Little was believed to have been shot down and buried in his first 18-hole start over the soggy clay turf terrain of the Cleveland Country Club yesterday, but he came through to win three down through five holes against Rufus King, 19-year-old trapshooter from Wichita Falls, Texas. Little conclusively proved his class and became a greater favorite than ever over his field by coming back to crush his youthful opponent, 3 and 1.

Little's Hardest Fight

It was the hardest fight he has had to wage since he started out on his great march—a march that has won the British amateur title twice in succession and the American amateur once—but he had the fight and the weapons to repel the attack of the "kid," who dazzled him by scoring four birdies in succession over the first five holes.

Little, down only once before in 23 matches and that time only one hole behind, was probably more amazed yesterday than was the black-haired "kid," who won his first renown five years ago by winning the grand American handicap, trapshooting blue ribbon title event.

Putting like a wizard and banging dead niblicks against the pin, he halved the first two holes with par and a birdie, and then shot 3-3-2, three straight birdies, to win as many holes. It took a 20-foot putt for Little to stop him on the sixth; but he stopped his "kid" challenger so completely that he squared the match on the ninth hole, went ahead with a bold iron shot and a beautiful explosion on the 588-yard twelfth, and never was headed thereafter, although King tossed away chances to win holes by overputting the fast drying greens.

Little Two Under Par

Little, two under par for the front nine, finished up even with par for 17 holes, losing strokes on the way back to reckless shots that nestled in traps. But he had to play recklessly in spots.

Lain survived by defeating Bayard Mitchell of Pine Valley, N. J., 3 and 2, but he was 5 over par for 16 holes.

Except for the defeat of Francis Ouimet, twice champion, who was eliminated by Levi Yoder, 24-year-old cafeteria worker of Washington, D. C., the big field went through 75 opening matches yesterday, most of them in a driving rain, without a distinct upset. Ouimet was beaten in his first-round match for the second successive year, 2 and 1, his usually straight woods getting him into trouble from start to finish and finally beating him after a fine comeback.

Forty-nine players drew first-round byes and six others won by defaults, sending 128 into the second 18-hole round today.

Four former members remained in the big show but a trio of others, Chick Evans, Chicago; S. Davidson Herron of Pittsburgh, and Ouimet were sent to the sidelines.

The former champions still in were C. Ross Somerville of Canada, victor over Herman Helman, Los Angeles 4 and 3; Max R. Marston, Philadelphia, who defeated F. H. Gouverneaur, Rochester, N. Y., 4 and 3; George T. Dunlap Jr., New York, who came from behind to eliminate O. Charles Munson Jr., Fairfield, Conn., 2-up, and H. Chandler Egan of Pebble Beach, Calif., the "grand-pappy" of the tournament, who got a first-round bye.

Herron was defeated, 5 and 4, by Scotty Campbell of Seattle, who shot the finest golf of the day. Evans was trounced by Reynolds Smith of Dallas, 8 and 7, the most one-sided score of the round.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C
St. Louis	84	49	.632
Chicago	85	52	.620
New York	79	50	.612
Pittsburgh	77	59	.566
Brooklyn	60	71	.458
Cincinnati	58	78	.426
Philadelphia	56	76	.424
Boston	33	97	.254

Results Sept. 9

Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 5, Boston 1.
Chicago 2, Boston 1.
Only games played.

Pitts Given Permission

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—New York State gave its official approval yesterday to Alabama Pitts' debut in professional football. The state parole board okayed the former Sing Sing athlete's plans to join the Philadelphia Eagles, so long as he reports to the parole officer in the cities where the team plays. Pitts, who played with Albany's International League baseball club this summer following his prison release in June, is slated to report to the Philadelphia team today to sign his contract.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C
Minneapolis	89	58	.605
Indianapolis	81	62	.566
Kansas City	77	67	.535
Columbus	78	68	.534
Milwaukee	73	73	.500
St. Paul	68	74	.479
Toledo	61	81	.430
Louisville	48	92	.343

Results Sept. 9

Columbus 5, Indianapolis 4.
Milwaukee 13, St. Paul 7.
Minneapolis 10, Kansas City 4.
Two games postponed.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Sept. 10, 1910

THE Detroit Americans made 19 base hits in defeating Cleveland, 15 to 3. George Moriarty had four safeties in six trips to the plate. The Chicago Cubs, who have clinched the National League pennant, fell before the pitching of Leifield of Pittsburgh. The score of this game was 5 to 4.

Big Ten Gridiron Activities Humming Five Days Earlier

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Five hundred or more fiery young men will start tearing up the gridirons today in the opening of the Western Conference football practice.

Practice is starting five days earlier this year, due to new legislation, sponsored by some of the universities that have classes earlier than the others which prevented them from getting in the same number of double session drills. Until the faculty representatives voted last spring, after considerable agitation by the coaches, to get the practice under way Sept. 10. They always had waited until the fifteenth.

In the Big Ten only one new coach will make his bow. He is Lynn Waldorf, who last year coached his surprising team at Kansas State to the "Big Six" championship. Waldorf has taken over for the football job at Northwestern, replacing Dick Hanley.

At the other schools, holdover coaches remain, with Robert Zuppke at Illinois, the last of the Old Guard that at one time, not so long ago, included such famous mentors as Fielding Yost and Amos Alonzo Stagg. Zuppke will be starting his twenty-third year at Illinois, with the prospect of launching a light but experienced team into the championship race.

The pre-season guessers rate Minnesota and Ohio State as the outstanding teams, with Purdue, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan in the next flight. Indiana, Northwestern Chicago and Iowa are ranked third.

Toledo Nine Wins A Favorite's Rating

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Toledo, Ohio, with an extra-inning third-round victory over the highly-rated Cincinnati team yesterday, joined Phoenix, Ariz., as the twin favorite in the United States soft ball tournament after 12 games in the men's division and three in the women's had narrowed the original field of 56 to eight.

Phoenix, a semifinalist in 1934, turned in a pair of shut-outs to gain the round of four, whipping Little Rock, 2 to 0, in a third-round encounter and then coming back in the quarter-finals to shade Pittsburgh, 1 to 0, in 12 innings.

The Toledo entry, after its triumph over Cincinnati, returned to blank Milwaukee, 5 to 0, and earn a semifinal engagement with Peoria, Ill. The latter eliminated New Orleans, 1 to 0, in nine innings, and then dropped South Bend, Ind., from the bracket with a 3-to-0 decision.

Rochester, N. Y., having progressed with an 8-to-0 victory over Lansing, Mich., in the third round, will face Phoenix in the other semifinal encounter.

A's Purchase Shortstop

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Philadelphia Athletics announced yesterday the purchase of Bernard Snyder, shortstop, from the Williamsport Club of the New York-Pennsylvania League. He will report at once.

Long Island Yachtsmen Win One-Quarter Point

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Long Island Sound interclub yachts raced through a squall yesterday to gain a one-quarter point decision over visiting yachtsmen of Bermuda.

A. E. Luders Jr.'s American boat Barbara beat out Ted Gosling's Bermuda craft Longtail by 1m. 14s. over the 10-mile course with the Bermuda craft Flirt, skippered by Rodney Williams, third. The American team scored 18¼ points against 18 for the visitors.

The Bermudians won the morning race, also over 10 miles, taking the first three places to gather 24¼ points against 12 for the Americans. As the visitors won Sunday at Manhasset Bay, they lead two races to one with four necessary to a decision.

In the morning race Longtail defeated Flirt 12 seconds, with the third boat, Princess, owned and sailed by J. Seward Johnson, an American, who winters in Bermuda.

Scores 81 on Soggy Course

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—Marian McDougall of Portland, Ore., winner of the women's western golf crown a year ago, toured the soggy Northmoor Country Club course in 38-43—81 yesterday to take the lead in the seventh annual women's 72-hole match play. Miss McDougall's round, two over women's par, was excellent, considering the condition of the course. Sylvia Annenberg of Long Island, New York State champion, finished the day in second place with 40-43—83, while Marion Miller of Lexington, winner of this year's western title and one of the favorites in the derby event, tied with Mrs. Melvin Jones of Chicago for the next place at 84.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C
Detroit	80	45	.656
New York	77	53	.592
Cleveland	68	65	.511
Boston	67	67	.500
Chicago	64	65	.496
Washington	56	76	.424
St. Louis	55	77	.417
Philadelphia	51	78	.402

Results Sept. 9

Detroit 5, Washington 4. (7 innings)
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 1.
New York 3, Cleveland 2.
Only games scheduled.

No Discrimination Found by Rubien On German Visit

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Frederick W. Rubien, secretary of the American Olympic committee, returned to New York yesterday after a survey of the Olympic situation in Germany and denied that there was any discrimination against Jewish and Catholic athletes in that country.

He said the only foundation he could find for "rumors" to the contrary was that in Germany "hardly any Jewish athletes showed caliber better than that of the grade of what we in the United States look upon as high school class."

"Helen Meyer, the 1928 Olympic champion fencer, now in Los Angeles on an exchange scholarship, and a sprinter were the only Jewish athletes on the 1932 team," he said. "Miss Meyer has been invited to try out for the 1936 team and when the German tryouts are held this spring, they will be conducted under conditions similar to the tryouts the United States has always so satisfactorily conducted, where political, racial, or religious interference of any kind has never been tolerated."

Rubien said that in no other country but the United States had a racial, political, and religious issue been brought out, "and the athletic representatives of these countries are amazed at this attempt to interfere with the Olympic Games."

Contact Work for Columbia

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Headed by Capt. Al Barabas, Columbia's hero in the 1934 Rose Bowl battle, a squad of 43 Lions reported to Coach Lou Little yesterday for the start of fall football practice. After working the boys lightly in the morning, Little brought them back in the afternoon, split the squad into lines and backs and started contact work. Rarely in the past has a Columbia squad started bruising work so early.

Giants Purchase Four

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 10 (AP)—The Nashville Baseball Club announced last night the sale of three pitchers and an outfielder to the New York Giants, all for spring delivery. The trade, involving an unannounced sum of cash and unnamed Giant players, will send Sharkey Eiland and Clement Dreiswerd, left-handed pitchers; Tiny Chaplin, right-hander, and Steve Kuk, young outfielder, to the National Leaguers for spring tryouts.

Sporting Around the Hub

Inroads on New England Golf Entrants

TWO of the New England golfers who invaded Cleveland to compete in the United States Golf Association championship have been eliminated, Francis Ouimet and R. W. (Bobby) Knowles Jr. Dave Whiteside, the third competitor to start the first round, won his match.

Today Johnny Nies, Mel Heath, Rodney Brown, Joe Lynch, Ray Lenahan and Bobby Grant go into action. These players drew byes from the first round. The early exit of Ouimet was a genuine disappointment to New Englanders. Last year the veteran was wiped out early by an unknown.

* * *

Series Final at Fenway Park—The Chicago White Sox make their final appearance of the season in Boston tomorrow, playing a single game with the Red Sox at Fenway Park. The game starts at 3 o'clock. The contest also ends this season's series between the two clubs. Before today's game, the Red Sox had taken 12 out of the 20 engagements from the White Hose.

* * *

Fathers and Daughters—The father-and-daughter golf tournament at the Weston Golf Club, originally scheduled for last spring and postponed because of bad weather, will be held Wednesday, when several strong combinations will be competing for the title won last year by Cynthia Richardson and her father of Highland.

* * *

Harlow and Staff—Harlow's new non-graduate football coach, Dick Harlow, and staff of assistants are in Cambridge preparing for the season activities. The candidates report unofficially Saturday and officially Monday when two workouts a day will be in order. Among the statements made by Coach Harlow to inquirers this morning were those in which he informed that the freshmen and junior varsity would be taught the same signals and plays as the varsity for uniformity of system. Neil Stahley, freshman head coach, will do the Saturday scouting for the varsity and Joe Hill, his assistant, will handle the yearlings in games with the exception of that against Yale.

* * *

Northeastern Harriers—Not to be outdone by the promising football prospects, Northeastern cross-country men report to Coach Langley Upham Morang, at Huntington Field, Brookline, today, with a schedule ahead that calls for four dual meets and probable participation in the Harvard open and I. C. Four A. championship affairs.

* * *

Maine Football Interest—No little interest will be taken in Bowdoin football this fall. Adam Walsh, who coached lines at both Harvard and Yale following success at Santa Clara, Calif., has taken over head coach duties at Brunswick and not without the best wishes of those with whom he came in contact while at Harvard and Yale. He is starting at scratch for the Bowdoin eleven met with little success last year.

* * *

Boston Redskins—Eddie Casey will do a little scouting of his own by taking a flying trip to Philadelphia to watch that pro team in action. Casey's Redskins' first opponent will be the Philadelphia team. Jim Musick, Boston fullback injured in the practice game Sunday, is expected to be in the opening game lineup. The team will engage in another practice scrimmage this Sunday on the Framingham municipal field and the proceeds will go to the Malboro Post, American Legion.

* * *

Mrs. Fabyan Survives—Naturally Bostonians hold a hope that little Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan will defeat Helen Hull Jacobs for the women's national tennis title when these two clash tomorrow at Forest Hills, L. I. In previous meetings, however, Miss Jacobs has held a distinct advantage and tomorrow is not likely to prove an exception. Mrs. Fabyan has won nation-wide admiration for her splendid tennis showing especially in the Wightman Cup matches.

* * *

Annual Loggerheads—The Boston Garden and Boston Bruin representatives are having their annual loggerhead sessions. Only minor propositions hold up the setting of the issue, but neither side can see the way clear to surrendering yet. There will be no hockey in Boston this fall is the answer from both sides, but that cry has failed year after year and the Bruins always play in the Garden. There is no concern about the matter this year either.

* * *

Seek Track Honors—The Boston Swimming Association will send a relay team to compete in the women's national track and field meet in New York Saturday. On the team will be Josephine Warren, Nine DiRoma, Olive Hasenfus and Miriam Nelson. Mrs. Georgina McLellan and Helen Jenkins, members of the National A. A. U. committee, and Pauline Bromberg, president of the New England Club for Women Officials and a member of the Olympic committee, will serve as chaperones and meet officials.

* * *

Yacht Club Dinner—The Pison Yacht Club held its annual banquet and cup night at the club's quarters in the Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead, last night, with about 40 members in attendance. Commodore Robert S. Weeks, serving his first season as senior flag officer, presided.

* * *

Chess Exhibition—A simultaneous chess exhibition by H. J. Weidner, state champion in 1934, will be given Saturday afternoon at the Y. M. C. U., 48 Boylston Street, under the auspices of the Boylston Chess Club, affiliated with the Union. Weidner will play against 30 opponents. The exhibition is open to the public.

* * *

Baseball Men at Dinner—Many prominent baseball men and players will attend the Boston Park Department Association of Baseball Leagues annual banquet, Thursday night, in the J. J. Williams Building, South End. Several hundreds of members of the association are due for an interesting evening arranged by Park Commissioner William P. Long.

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S						S				
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S	E	A		F	E	R				
R	E	C	I	T	E	D				

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Long Island Yachtsmen Win One-Quarter Point

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£5.19.6
Price includes cutting within a radius of 8 miles from warehouse. All our Loose Covers are cut and made by experts, which insures perfect fit and workmanship.
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Telephone Central 8421

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104 WEST GEORGE ST.
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We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
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TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

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398, Byres Road, Glasgow, W. 2
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Millinery, Gowns, Coats
Branch 243 Crow Road, W. 1.

Neumann's Mister Mulligan Becomes U. S. Leading Plane

America last week greeted a new air racing champion as a result of the unexpected victory by Harold Neumann of Moline, Ill., in the 150 mile Thompson Trophy race in Cleveland that concluded the 1935 National Air Races.

Flashing around the rectangular 15-mile Thompson race course in America's air speed classic, Neumann battled his way from fifth position on the first lap to second position on the eighth lap. He remained here until the ninth lap, when Col. Roscoe Turner of Los Angeles, was forced to leave the race in his bronze Wedell-Williams monoplane after a piston had given way in his powerful 1000-horsepower motor.

A sinister stream of black smoke lay in the wake of Colonel Turner's ship as he pulled high out of the race and swung across the southern edge of the municipal airport. Still a gallant showman, Colonel Turner cut the switch on his rakish low-wing plane and made a daring, hazardous landing without power—a deadstick landing—which ended directly in front of the judges' stand.

With almost mechanical rhythm, Neumann plodded onto the last lap, a comfortable half mile ahead of S. J. Wittman's new and unproven racer, which at one time had threatened Col. Turner on the first three laps. Neumann was flying the high wing cabin monoplane, Mister Mulligan, which previously had also captured the Bendix Trophy race from Los Angeles to Cleveland from Colonel Turner by an elapsed time margin of only 23½ seconds. This plane was designed by Ben O. Howard, noted racing pilot, who is a regular pilot on the United Air Lines run between Chicago and New York. It is powered with a 550-horsepower Pratt and Whitney Wasp engine. Thus Mister Mulligan is today America's outstanding airplane, having captured two of the most important racing events on the 1935 aviation calendar.

Neumann won two other races here during the Nationals, flying other planes that have been designed by Ben Howard. Finishing one race, Neumann experienced a landing gear failure and crashed on the airport. He scrambled from the wrecked plane and dashed to another Howard racer to enter and subsequently win the second major race of the day.

Emerging from the humdrum following the Thompson race, Neumann announced that his first flying appearance as the Thompson winner for 1935 will be at Detroit on Sept. 14 and 15 during the Michigan Air Circus. The odds on the Thompson race by far favored Colonel Turner who qualified for entry at a speed of 247 miles an hour. He was averaging over 240 miles an hour when he withdrew from the race. Neumann's average for the 150 miles was 220.194 miles an hour.

The aeronautical superstition that no man can win the Thompson Trophy race twice apparently still holds good today, though Colonel Turner hopes to repeat his 1934 victory in 1936. For the first time in the history of the Thompson event, an amphibion was entered. It was a Seversky flown by Lee Miles. Even though the Seversky finished in last position, it created a flurry in air racing circles, being bulky and cumbersome, in sharp contrast to the swift, streamlined racing ships in the rest of the field. With Wittman in second place with a D-12 powered monoplane that had never been raced before, the rest of the field finished as follows: Roger Don Rae of Lamont, Ill., third; Joe Jacobson of Chicago, fourth, and Marion McKeen of Los Angeles, fifth.

* * *

The distance from the "rock-bound coast of New England to the sun-kissed shores of the west coast," as the politician's phrase has it, has been again moved closer as a result of government straightening of the air highways and the speeded-up schedules of the air lines.

By the moving of airlane beacons the distance between New England points and Los Angeles, for instance, has been shortened 55 miles. From New England to Portland, Seattle and Tacoma a saving of 56 miles has been effected while to San Francisco, farthest western point of all, the mileage has been reduced 87 miles.

As a result of a $1,000,000 improvement program United Air Lines began on Sept. 1 to operate from coast to coast on a 16-hour schedule.

* * *

A new all-time record for passengers carried in a month was set by the scheduled air lines operating within the borders of the United States in July, according to an announcement made over the weekend by Eugene L. Vidal, director of air commerce. Reports to the bureau of air commerce, Department of Commerce, disclosed that these air lines carried 85,193 passengers in July.

The monthly figures cover all domestic air lines, but do not include extensions to foreign countries. The domestic lines flew 5,591,559 miles, carried 297,509 pounds of express, and flew 173,452.532 express pound miles in July. Express poundage in July was less than in June.

[A Tuesday aviation feature]

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

84

Check (√) Yes or No

1. The atomic weight (weight of an atom) of gold is 197.2, and that of lead is 207.22. Does a cubic foot of lead weigh more than a cubic foot of gold? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Was the poem beginning "The curfew tolls the knell of parting day" written by Poe? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. We are commonly instructed to find the circumference of a circle by multiplying the diameter by 3.1416. Would multiplying by 3.14159 come nearer giving us the exact answer? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Is the cube root of 100 larger than the square root of 2? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Does any verse in the Bible contain all the letters of the alphabet? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. Is the Island of Madagascar larger than Britain and Ireland combined? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. Does the following sentence contain a simile: "Webster removed his hat and displayed a marble brow"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. Is Mt. Everest more than 1000 feet higher than its nearest rival? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. Should floors ever be cleaned with gasoline? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. If you were looking for the book of Ezekiel, and you opened your Bible to Lamentations, should you turn the pages at the left? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Correction: In Ten Guesses No. 83, question 7, it was asked if the Mississippi River is longer than the Missouri. In the "answer box," the answer should have been "No." The figures for the lengths of the rivers were correct, however.—Ed.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

New Floor Surfaces

A BOOKKEEPER living near an industrial center, who was let out of his job on account of age, turned his hand to a profitable venture by going to the factories and applying a hard and very lasting surface to their wooden floors.

Melting together a commodity consisting of resin 50 parts, lime 40 parts, and linseed oil 4 parts, he applied it with a brush while hot, making the floor as hard and smooth as stone, and much easier to slide packing cases and heavy machines over. He applied additional coats on order.

This field among platforms, baggage rooms, walks, wooden floors in garages, and so on, is very wide.

John F. G.

Daily Features

Children's Corner

The Red Umbrella

EVERYONE in Carentan had heard of Pierre's visit to Paris, and now they knew the little boy was coming home. At least an hour ago, the blue cart had rolled down to the station. Pierre's father drove the white horse. Pierre's mother sat on a chair placed right behind her husband. They held on tight to each other as the two-wheeled cart bumped along. The train whistled, then it was at the station almost before Father and Mother Romain had time to get down from the cart.

"*Maman, Maman!*" Pierre shouted, waving a long brown paper parcel.

"Why, child, is it bread you have brought me from Paris?" his mother asked, as she tried to think what other thing could so resemble a long loaf of bread.

How Pierre laughed as his father lifted him into the cart. If Pierre hadn't been dressed up, he would have climbed over the wheel in a jiffy. But you can't do that sort of thing when you have on your best coat and trousers. No, indeed! Pierre's mother nodded approvingly as Monsieur Romain swung the lad high over the side.

"It is a fine day, Pierre, but why do you keep looking at the sky?" his mother asked him. "Madame Villein waved to you and you did not see her. Everyone is glad to have you come home and you must say, '*Bon jour!*'"

"*Oui, oui, Maman!* But tell me, please, will it soon rain?"

"There's no rain," Pierre's father said.

Loud cries of "They come, Pierre is coming!" reached them as the blue cart turned down the road to the Romain farm. Pierre jumped from the cart and ran to greet the brothers and sisters who had remained at home. Then he darted hither and yon, when those greetings were over. The amazed family saw the returned traveler on hands and knees crawling under the shrubs by the stone house.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"It is for the entire family," she said.

"Pierre, Pierre!" they called.

"Yes, I'm coming! I just wanted to catch a chicken again. Now let me run out to the barn to see the cows while you open my basket and Maman's parcel."

Pierre ran to the barn while the others watched Mother Romain open the basket, from which she took little remembrances for each one of them. Then she unwrapped her own present from Pierre. Many guesses were made, but not one had been right when Madame Romain at last held up the bright red umbrella.

"How beautiful! But how large! It is for the entire family!" she said, as she opened it and held it for them to crowd under.

Pierre came running from the barn to admire the family under the umbrella.

"It is like the doorman's in the Rue de la Paix, Maman. Uncle Michel wanted a black umbrella for you, but I chose red and I made it all myself."

"And that is why I like it best of all," Maman said and kissed Pierre on both cheeks.

Quotation for Today

NOTHING more impairs authority than a too frequent or indiscreet use of it. If thunder itself was to be continual, it would excite no more terror than the noise of a mill.—SHAKESPEARE.

Animal Day With the Camera Club



Miss E. M. Jardine Stuart, London

Inquisitiveness in the Scottish Highlands



Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

Armor-Plated Indian Rhinoceros



Frank S. Wilton

Bone of Contention

In Lighter Vein

Economical

An enterprising pastor had been called to a small mining town to help build up the parish. He worked faithfully, added many members, and then managed to build a church. A steam-heating system was installed, and everything was considered complete—until it was discovered that the church had no bell.

A campaign was started for funds for a bell, but the parish had been well drained, so the pastor sought contributions from outsiders. He finally approached a miner from Cornwall.

The miner listened, studied a moment and asked: "Ye say ye 'ave a noo choorch?"

"Yes," said the pastor.

"An' noo ye want a bell for ut?"

"Yes."

"An' ye say the choorch his 'eated by steam?"

"Yes."

"Mon," said the miner, "wy dunt ye put a whustle on ut?"



—Answers

"It's a new one on me, sir, and I must know how it works."

No Concentration

Bobby, who had just started school, was proudly telling his aunt about his school work. She asked him a few questions which he could not answer correctly.

"Well," Bobby's aunt said, "you'll simply have to learn to concentrate."

"Oh! Aunt Mary, we haven't taken that up yet; we're only reviewing."—*Montreal Daily Star.*

Prefers Domestic Fruit

"What do you think of the Ethiopian imbroglio?"

"Well, I must say that I like our old-fashioned fruits best."

Too Difficult

"Jimmy, what is classical music?"

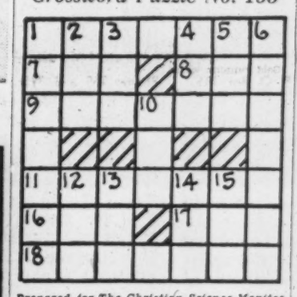
"The kind you can't whistle, ma'am."

Aha!

Wifey: "Dear, I saw the sweetest, cleverest little hat downtown today."

Hubby: "Put it on; let's see how you look in it."—*Chaser.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 138



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Long-suffering
7—Inlet
8—Grassy field
9—Sphere
10—Bog
11—Comrade
14—Third king of Judah
16—Notable period
17—By
18—Related

Down

1—Thrive
2—Ventilate
3—Appendage
4—A fairy
5—Born
6—Drinking-cup
12—Land-measure
13—Resinous substance
14—Likely
15—Perceive

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]



Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Winter Haven, Fla.

WHEN a detachment of state militia left a Florida city for camp in South Carolina, early in the summer, there was a question whether it would be wise to take along a certain member of the band. He had been absent from rehearsals for several months, having been court-martialed for insubordination and repeated intoxication.

Some time before the men were to start, however, he was given leave to come back for band rehearsals, as he was a good musician when himself, and was a great asset to the band. When the time drew near, he begged to be allowed to go, promising good behavior. The new director, a sincere Christian who had a deep interest in the wefare of the boys, was puzzled at first as to what to do. He greatly desired to give the man a chance, and yet he felt it his duty to protect the boys.

Finally, when they were all together one day, he put it up to them: "Now, boys, we need your help to carry this through." And the man gratefully promised to do his part; and the boys agreed to stand by him.

When they came home, it was with the good news that the man had won out. Whenever the boys were out together they were careful not to order anything that might tempt him; and as for him, no matter what they had, he took a milk drink.

So it went throughout the entire trip; and as he was buying numerous small gifts to take home to his wife and little children, he remarked how much more pleasure he derived from this than from buying drinks. At other times there had been no money left from his drink treats to remember his family.

His companions were convinced that, as they said, "He was going to make a go of it." And it was not strange that with one accord they voted this their most successful trip.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Our Daily Bread"

THE Greek word *epiousios*, rendered "daily" in Matt. 6:11 and Luke 11:3, is very rare; hence there has been some uncertainty as to its exact meaning and derivation. If it comes from the irregular verb *epienai*, "to be coming on, approaching," then the sense of the phrase could be, "bread belonging, or pertaining, to the future" (Cremer: Biblio-theological Lexicon: p. 239), or "bread for the coming (day)."

In an early papyrus manuscript, the word *epiousios* is used to describe the daily ration of food given out a day in advance to laborers and others. (See Deissman: "New Testament in the Light of Historical Research" p. 85).

"Bread for the coming day" could mean "bread for tomorrow" (if the prayer were used in the evening), or "bread for today" (when the prayer was offered in the morning). (See McNeile: Commentary on Matthew: p. 79f.) Hence in Matt. 6:11, Moffatt suggests: "Give us today our bread for the morrow"; while Weymouth has: "Give us today our bread for the day."

It may be added that the early Christian writer Origen "refused to apply the words to material bread" (McNeile: *op. cit.*, p. 80).

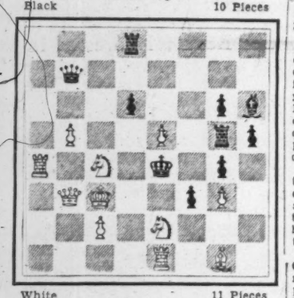
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1755

By M. Segers

Black 10 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

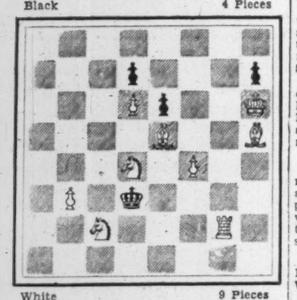
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Western Morning News, 1934)

Problem No. 1756

By A. H. Robbins

Black 4 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

The chief difficulty in this problem, by an American composer of the last century, is finding one variation that works. The main idea is particularly hard to discover, but, once discovered, the rest is easy.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1753 Kt-B6

No. 1754. 1. R-B6 threatens
2. R-B5ch
1. ——— B-Kt
2. R-Kt6
1. ——— K-K5
2. RxPch
1. ——— B-R4
2. B-Q8ch
1. ——— B-Kt3
2. RxB.
1. ——— B-Q3
2. BxBch
1. ——— P-Q6
2. B-B3ch

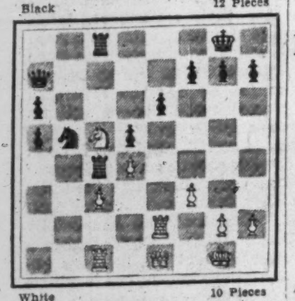
End-Game No. 268. White wins: 1 Kt-B7, KxKt; 2 QxPch, K-Kt3; 3 P-KKt4, B-K5; 4 Kt-R4 mate.

End-Game

In this position, Black is two pawns ahead, and might win in time anyhow. But there is a combination that hastens matters considerably. From the Bogoljubow-Capablanca game, New York, 1924, the latter winning.

End-Game No. 269

Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

R. Fine, who played first board on the victorious American team at Warsaw, has been invited to play in an international tournament at Lodz, Poland. Since he was obviously not in his best form in the early rounds of the team tournament, losing to Reilly of Ireland and Grau of Argentina, who are hardly in his class, as well as to L. Steiner of Hungary and Vidmar of Yugoslavia, who very likely are, it will be a good test for him, especially if the field is strong.

Chess as a pastime for the blind has received added impetus in the Braille Chess Magazine, published in England. One of the leading schools for the blind in England has fostered chess for some years now, one of its best products being Rupert Cross, now at Oxford, who is one of the country's strongest players. When he competes in tournaments, he has his own private board, which he fingers just as others would look, in planning his play.

A. W. Dake, who played fourth board on the American team (third when Marshall did not play), made the best individual score of any player in the Warsaw team tournament, for which, as a special prize, he was presented with an object of art at the farewell banquet.

Vera Menchik, who is listed as from Czechoslovakia, but who lives in London, retained her title as women's world champion with a score of nine. Second was Regina Gerlecka of Poland with 6½.

The German championship, played at Aachen July 13 to 28, was won by K. Richter with 10½-3½, without a loss. Ahues, Ernst and Michell came next with 9½-4½.

A tournament at Tata Tovaros, Hungary, which finished July 27, was won by Szabo, a young Hungarian, with 13-4. Second and third were A. Becker of Vienna and Grunfeld Jr. with 12½-4½. Fourth was L. Steiner with 11.

H. J. Weidner, 1935 Massachusetts State champion, will give a simultaneous exhibition at the Boylston Chess Club, 48 Boylston Street, Boston, Saturday, Sept. 14, starting at 2 p. m. Public invited. No admission.

This game, from the Milwaukee tournament, shows Fine winning with a courageous sacrifice which broke up his opponent's seemingly impregnable Stonewall formation. Games like these indicate that Fine is a worthy successor to the school of Pillsbury and Marshall.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Fine White	Simonson Black	Fine White	Simonson Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 Kt-B6ch	QxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 QxBch	K-B2
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB3	19 QxKt	R-Q
4 P-K3	Kt-Q2	20 Q-Kt4	B-Q3
5 Kt-B3	B-Q3	21 Q-Kt3ch	K-B
6 B-Q3	P-KB4(a)	22 R-K6	Q-B4
7 PxP	BPxP	23 QR-K	Kt-Q4
8 B-Q2	P-QR3	24 QxP	QR-Kt
9 Castles	Q-B3(b)	25 RxB	RxQ
10 R-K	B-Kt(c)	26 RxRch	K-B2
11 R-QB	Kt-K2	27 Kt-K5ch	K-K2
12 P-K4	BPxP	28 RxKt	Q-B7
13 BxKP	PxB	29 B-B3	R-B2
14 KtxP	Q-B	30 Kt-B3ch	K-B2
15 Q-Kt3	P-R3(d)	31 R(Q5)-K5	Q-R5
16 QxKP	Kt-B4	32 P-KR3	Resigns

(a) This is a favorite development with Simonson. On theoretical grounds it may be questionable, since White can play to open the position advantageously with P-KB3 and P-K4 in the course of time. But since the more orthodox ways of defending the Queen's Gambit Declined give Black a colorless game, it has originality to recommend it, and is, of course, quite playable.

(b) Since the Q is never able to figure in any K side direct attack, 10 . . . Kt-KB3 is probably preferable.

(c) Not 10 . . . Kt-K2, on account of 11 P-K4, BPxP; 12 BxP, PxB; 13 KtxP! 10 . . . Kt-R3; 11 P-K4, BPxP; 12 BxP, PxB; 13 KtxP, Q-K2; 14 Q-Kt3, Kt-B is difficult for Black, but apparently defensible, rather more so than the text, it would seem.

(d) If 15 . . . Kt-KB3; 16 Kt-B5.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

North Carolina

Asheville—Thursdays, Sept. 12 and 29, WWNC, 570kc.

Change in Schedule

New York

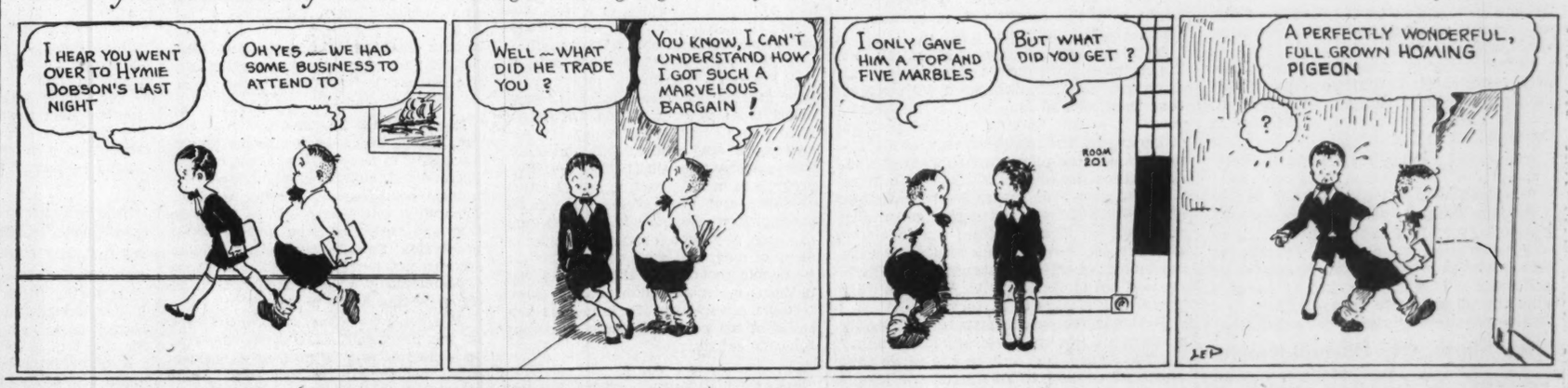
Syracuse—Wednesdays, 1:15 p. m., WFBL, 1360kc.

*Troy—Second Monday each month, 6:30 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc.

*Daylight Saving Time.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Taking a Homing Pigeon Away From Home Has Its Problems*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Bone Collector*

By Carmack



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A Symbol of Personal Rule

IN HIS autobiography Huey Long wrote: "There is and always has been a Providence who understands and who does not forget." He was referring to the forgetfulness and lack of understanding of an opponent who had once been befriended by the Long family. What he said is true in a far larger sense. Perhaps it is well today that men should attempt to pattern the divine understanding in trying to assess the career of Huey Long and not forget the good he did.

It was very easy to see only the bully, no less bullying for a jovial manner, only the debaucher of government, no less debauching for personal benevolences, only the servant of mad ambition, no less a servant for all his independence. Yet to one talking with him a few weeks ago it was plain that he was more victim than victor; that pity was more in order than condemnation, pity for his fears and for his tense unhappiness in the grip of the forces which controlled him. The "Kingfish" made everything so personal that it is hard to recognize that his chief significance is as a symbol.

Huey Long represented for America the belief in personal rule which is today the curse of Europe. He symbolized the direct methods, the ephemeral purposes, the temporary successes and the certain failure of dictatorship. The mental qualities which shirk the effort and the responsibility of maintaining self-control in the individual and self-government in the nation also afflict America. Knowledge and practice of democracy, and some appreciation of individual freedom are safeguards. But if men and women stop thinking for themselves, if they seek from government only personal or sectional advantage, self-government will hardly survive.

Studying Long's career ought to aid our understanding not merely of the man but of the things he stood for. It proves certainly that violence begets violence, that tyranny begets tyranny. And that neither establishes any firm foundation for progress. The poor, the weak, and the downtrodden cannot be permanently helped by the uncertain, the ambitious and the selfish dominance of any man. If Huey Long had only directed his great talents to teaching the potentialities of human development which his own best efforts often illustrated, the right sense of riches, strength and freedom to those he led he would have given them much more than he could confer by dictatorial gestures.

As it is, Louisiana and the nation have still the belief in personal rule and in the efficacy of violence to overcome. Louisiana defeated Huey Long in the worst possible way. Assassination has not removed the forces and the public attitude which produced a dictator. Nothing can condone such methods. But the frequency with which they are resorted to when dictatorship denies reasonable methods of opposition illustrates the essential and ultimate weakness of personal domination.

Whose War?

FUNDAMENTAL problems often require fundamental definitions. There is, for instance, the question of "sovereignty." It is not a word that one sees in headlines dealing with Italy and Ethiopia. Nor does it appear in accounts of American consideration of a clarification of its neutrality policy. Yet the word is pivotal.

To Ethiopia, sovereignty doubtless means the right to be let alone. To Italy, it appears to mean the right of a dictator to do as he chooses. In America, there are those who would interpret it as the right to remain unconcerned with someone else's war.

But sovereignty is none of these. Perhaps the clearest definition of its fundamental meaning has been written by C. Delisle Burns, lecturer in citizenship at Glasgow University:

> In modern times, sovereignty implies not merely autonomy but the acceptance of responsibility in world affairs.

Responsibility in world affairs: it cannot be avoided by nations that call themselves sovereign and civilized. It makes of war something more than a matter of collective concern. It makes of peace a question of collective responsibility.

New Shops, Old Unemployment

THERE are few bigger problems in British industry than that of getting a better balance between the growing prosperity of the south and the remaining depression of the north. The disparity points to two Britains—one depressed and stagnant, the other confident and active. What is happening is shown clearly in a recent report which gives statistics on the distribution of new factories. The new factories opened in 1934 gave employment to 15,750 in Greater London, but only to 8200 in the northern area of England, with a much larger population, whose mainstay is the old basic industries, now depressed.

Many new and successful industries have been started in England in recent years. But up to now the problem of distressed areas has not been met. The thriving areas become more thriving; the derelict areas more derelict—and perhaps it has been only natural that those who start hopefully to apply a new invention should seek good omens in a region where despair has not entered.

It is now being thrust upon the attention of the Government that if industrialists, left to themselves, are not willing to support the stricken north, then the Government itself must intervene, if not by establishing state factories, at least by providing strong inducements to open factories in the regions where work is most needed.

Sanctions and the League

WHENEVER such a problem as the action of Japan in Manchuria, war in the Gran Chaco, or designs of Italy in Abyssinia arises, there are references to Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. That article imposes "sanctions" on the state which is "deemed to have committed an act of war."

In point of fact, there has never been a genuine attempt to apply "sanctions," though opportunities have not been lacking. In the early years of the League, various powers took possession by force of cities which they coveted, and they were allowed to remain in possession. Whether this be regarded as weakness or wisdom, it is certain the notion of "sanctions" makes little practical appeal to the League members.

The reason is obvious. Though Article 16 envisages several degrees of punishment, beginning with the "severance of trade or financial relations," but proceeding to recommendations as to the "effective military, naval, or air force, the members of the League shall severally contribute," it has been held by stanch supporters of the League—notably by Sir Austen Chamberlain—that economic "sanctions" must at any rate imply the backing of military "sanctions." In other words, there is a definite danger of generalizing a war under Article 16.

Now if all the wrong were on one side and all the right were on the other, and if the members of the League were in full agreement and were ready unreservedly to support victim against aggressor, these strong measures would doubtless be efficacious. But as matters stand, while a nominal unanimity might be reached on a platonic condemnation (as in the case of Germany last May), it is highly improbable that the judgment, interests and sympathies of all countries would synchronize so perfectly on all occasions that they would range themselves without exception in a military sense against an offending nation. That is why it has been urged, from time to time, that Article 16 should be frankly dropped. It has appeared inoperative in present conditions.

Yet undoubtedly there may be particular instances in which aggression is so flagrant, and the moral indignation of the world so unmistakably aroused, that every possible means of pressure should be exercised, and could be profitably exercised in the preservation of peace. The question is one in which all the circumstances must be carefully considered, and in which there must be a virtual certainty that the object, which is the establishment, or the restoration, of pacific relations, can be best attained by coercion. Where this can be clearly shown, Article 16 may be useful. Where it cannot be shown, prudence demands that it should never be forgotten that force, even in the name of peace, is a two-edged sword.

Breaking Means Mending

THE tramp, tramp of marching veterans uniformed in Blue and Gray on the field of Gettysburg in 1938 will reverberate far beyond the confines of that historic spot. For the first time the survivors of the conflict between the North and the South are to parade in official friendly reunion.

Although nationwide satisfaction at the crumbling of barriers of prejudice and resentment may be tempered with regret that they took so long to fall, the gain is great. It means looking forward instead of backward, the disappearance of a remnant of sectionalism and the emergence of a wider sense of patriotism that forgives—and forgets—the separating bitternesses of 1861-1865. Tribute to their magnanimity must not be withheld from the survivors of those strife-torn years and their long aftermath of misunderstanding by a generation to whom the Civil War is hardly more than a page of history.

By their reciprocal gesture of friendly unity these honored veterans are building for the future. Not only in the sense that those who follow them inherit the legacy of brotherhood which they now bequeathe. If it be true that the hands to be clasped at the anniversary of Gettysburg should never have been unclasped, is it not also a solemn warning to Americans, north, south, east and west, to guard themselves against every disintegrating form of sectionalism?

It would be idle to deny that such influences are at work. The rift between farmer and industrialist grows wider; bullets instead of bread for striking or locked-out millworkers and the false slogans of demagogues fostering animosity between those that have and those that have not split democracy into opposing classes.

The bugle note that will start the tramp, tramp of marching feet at Gettysburg is already sounding. It calls a nation to attention that a peace unbroken is better than a peace that must be mended.

Humor From Russia

Book News of the Day

CONTRARY to general belief, laughter is permitted in Soviet Russia. Even laughter at the expense of Soviet Russia. Bourgeois comedies have been performed on the Russian stage. Messrs. Ilf and Petrov in "The Little Golden Calf" drew a Russian Wallingford. Now comes to American readers Mikhail Zostchenko with a collection of short stories, RUSSIA LAUGHS (Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. $2).

Zostchenko has bourgeois antecedents, and he is not a member of the Communist Party, although he has fought in the Red Army. His father was a nobleman and an artist, his mother an actress. He writes chiefly of the petty bourgeoisie—or "the bourgeois hang-overs of the human spirit," as it is put in a Foreword by Whit Burnett.

Nevertheless, Zostchenko's stories are full of little digs at Soviet manners and customs, and these are apparently tolerated by the Government. He looks, in "What the Nightingale Sang," at the world of the future, when monetary calculations and selfish motives shall have been eliminated, and love will blossom into "what sumptuous flower." He admits that "there are many learned men, men even belonging to the party, who are generally inclined to abase that feeling. 'Excuse us,' they will say, 'love? There is no love. And there never was. . . . Your personality is, so to speak, not in harmony with our age and has somehow just accidentally lived up to these days.'"

Mr. Burnett places Zostchenko in the great line of Gogol and Chekhov. Certainly there is a connection. Zostchenko, like his great predecessors, is concerned with the simple daily life and weaknesses of the people about him. Yet it would be perhaps a little hasty to class him with those predecessors on the basis of this volume alone. For it is very uneven.

In fourteen years, we are told, "Zostchenko has written 480 stories and feuilletons, most of which have gone into the graveyard of the daily press and weeklies." Chekhov also wrote a great deal of perishable stuff for journals and periodicals. It does not follow that Zostchenko is the equal of Chekhov.

Zostchenko's style is colloquial in the extreme. "My stories, the short ones," he says, "are written in the popular jargon of the streets and should not be translated into smooth literary English." His translator, Helena Clayton, has obeyed this injunction faithfully. She has even given what must be taken to be the English equivalent of some very rough Russian language.

Zostchenko permits himself the naïve technique that comports with his subject matter. He often takes the reader into his confidence in the manner of William Saroyan. Unless his translator has been unfair to him, he has another peculiar habit, and a disturbing one, of changing his tenses without apparent reason. But on the whole these stories are of interest from both the literary and the social points of view.

L. A. S.

Maybe He'll Soon Have Everything He Needs



Miss-Nobody-in-Particular

IMPRESSIONS gained from history as taught in elementary schools of a midwest United States town had made a prospective visitor feel the English people would be cold, austere, unfriendly. She knew she would love the country lanes, the cathedrals and historical buildings; she had great respect for their wonderful institutions.

Then came her first trip abroad, and encounters with the English people. She had expected to enjoy their beautiful country in spite of them—not because of them. But what a *volte-face* in opinion!

The last morning before embarking, she arrived at the station just in time to swing onto the already moving train. Awkwardly one thing after another was dropped in the confusion. Presently she recognized an English accent in the voice of the kindly man who helped to recover them. He was on his way east to meet his daughter coming from England to join him. She found it easy to talk to him, and before she realized it, was telling him of a business matter she had to look after in England for her office. His helpful advice saved considerable time when she arrived in London. Interesting bits of his country to visit were also suggested, and he drilled her in the relative value of English monetary units.

* * *

Twenty-four hours in England completed her disillusionment. She had no one to introduce her to English friends, nor was she a member of any international organization. And having no credentials whatever made her a very perfect example of a Nobody-in-Particular. Therefore, her encounters reflect the normal, everyday hospitality of the country.

She landed in Liverpool, and the journey into London was made among the crowds at the end of the August bank holiday. A boat companion and she boarded a first-class smoker by mistake; their tickets were for third class. The lone occupant of the carriage put away his pipe, and she fancied a look of annoyance came over his face when two chatty Americans seemed to take possession of his carriage. But she was mistaken again!

Search showed there were not only no seats elsewhere, but there was precious little standing room, so they settled down to remain right there and pay the difference in fare to London.

They were bubbling over with enthusiasm about the country which they were passing and were wondering about a village when the Englishman told them about it. He was Sir E. P., a member of Parliament, and he invited them to attend a session.

A day or so later, came a cordial invitation from Lady P. to spend the following Friday with them in their country home. When the train arrived at their village station, Sir E. was on the platform to meet her and took her to his daughter who was waiting in her dogcart to drive her to their home while he walked across the fields.

Sir E. and Lady P. showed her all over their house because they knew it would interest her. After luncheon they strolled down a shady lane to see the home and garden of a friend and returned in time to have tea served in the garden. Some neighbors had been invited to meet the American guest. How she did enjoy the delightfully informal and intimate conversation that tea-hour produced—books, travel, theater, gardens!

* * *

This first visit in an English home was the start of a friendship and understanding that has endured and grown with each passing year. In the several return visits to the British Isles, Miss Nobody-in-Particular has visited the P.'s in their London home as well as in their home in the midst of the Scottish Highlands.

A letter from her asking the meaning of a word found in an English newspaper but not found in her American dictionary brought not only a full explanation of the word, but a dictionary published there. In another letter she asked about heather—wondered if it would grow in the United States. Straightway an effort was made to ship some heather roots to her. Of course the American restrictions about importing plants were encountered, but after two seasons' efforts, the red tape was unwound enough to permit the heather to reach her.

These friendly contacts have convinced Miss Nobody-in-Particular that the war threats emphasized in the daily press would be short-lived if a more friendly understanding could be established through exchange visits in homes. Hospitality there dispensed is an impregnable influence against "catch phrases" employed by war diplomats to stir the unimaginative and the uninitiated Nobodies-in-Particular.

E. M. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

New Standards of Value

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is the somewhat ancient saying that the worth or value of an article, a thing, or a service rendered, may be accurately measured by the momentary need of the inquiring purchaser or employer. But there must be some other gauge or measure. Surely the ease with which the touring vacationist parts with his money as he travels from place to place and finds accommodations for himself and his companions along the way conforms not at all to the stated rule. He is the victim, no matter how willing or unwilling, of a new economic standard which was set up without his consent and not for his benefit.

In the years of what the people of the American continent regarded as their greatest affluence there was established, it seems, a new standard of values. With the advent of a somewhat less prosperous era, economically speaking, there appears to be slight effort and little progress in beating back in the direction of saner and fairer values. The hotel proprietor or manager in a small New England city who charges each of a party of overnight guests $4, for the use of double rooms, and these in no way modern or more than barely comfortable, is responsible for inducing thousands of his potential guests to occupy roadside cabins.

* * *

New England justly publicizes her fine highways and the natural beauties of her shores, lakes and mountains. Figures recently published indicate that the season just ending has been an unusually prosperous one. Tourists have left several million dollars in the hands of thrifty and generously courteous hosts and eager providers. But the goose that lays the golden egg is a wary bird, even while attending to its special business. It may be discouraged or become suspicious even without being threatened by the headsman.

Acquisitiveness, if unrestrained, leads those who indulge it or are influenced by it into perilous territory. Because of it, a sense of true values and fair exchange is often lost. In my brief travels through parts of scenic New England in the last fortnight I have discovered what has seemed to be a deplorable lack of right adjustment and true balance in the relations of travelers and their hosts. Do not get the impression that I go about devoting my time and my vacation to a campaign of education designed to save an established Yankee industry from the destructive greed of those who threaten it.

I do pay as you and nearly all others do. I pay what is demanded and go my way. And it is just because of this habit, or tendency, or unwillingness to protest when protestations avail little or nothing that the unwise and unethical practices continue. I am not from, but of, New England. It has become my home, as it was the home, originally, of my forebears. So it is that I am not sending back a warning or a complaint from some far western retreat or making any idle threats that I will not come again.

* * *

It should not be forgotten that the very things which have brought a new prosperity to the vacation areas of New England will publicize and popularize the natural beauty spots in other sections. The tourist will, because of new and wide thoroughfares, find it possible to travel to Mexico, Canada, and other remote sections not heretofore available. There is no monopoly which compels people to purchase New England scenery.

When this is realized, even in the light of the prosperous season now drawing to a close, it may be deemed good business policy to readjust the profit schedules so that they will conform somewhat more nearly to the items of cost and ordinary risk. Investment costs are not as high, in comparison, as they were in even the less prosperous years of this new undertaking. Established industries are able to finance at a low rate of interest, either through banks or investment companies. There is, at present, far too wide a spread between actual values and desired profits.

The captains of industry, great or near great, of a past generation cannot assume the right or the wisdom to dictate the economic or industrial policies of this or any future generation. But those same thrifty managers and Yankee traders had an eye to the main chance. And that was not always the chance of getting something for nothing, or of charging all the traffic would bear, without regard to the next day's business.

The Wide Horizon

The Strategy of Peace

By Denys P. Myers
Research Director, World Peace Foundation
[Excerpts From a Broadcast Over WIXAL]

IN THE strategy of peace, moves are carefully planned, for the path selected at the crossroads often determines the end of the journey. The object sought at present is to maintain peace while securing a settlement acceptable to Ethiopia and Italy and permissible within the framework of the Covenant of the League of Nations. . . . The task is arduous, delicate and responsible. . . .

After the Council heard what the parties had to say, its first preoccupation was how to undertake that task, in which the disputants are witnesses rather than participants. A committee of five is customary for the purpose. Italy did not like the prospect and sought to have the question retained by the whole Council. The desire was given up, it is said, because Italy was impressed with the fact that the whole Council included a preponderance of small states which, as already mentioned, are particularly disturbed by Italian policy. The outcome was that the representatives of France, Poland, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom were appointed "to examine as a whole Italo-Ethiopian relations with a view to seeking a peaceful solution."

Salvador de Madariaga of Spain was chosen chairman of the committee, which is a good augury. Up to six years ago he was one of the ablest high officials in the Secretariat. As the representative of Spain on the Council during the last four years he has shown himself to be a liberal interpreter of the Covenant's obligations in settling disputes. . . .

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At Geneva, the committee of five has not only the task of putting together a picture puzzle that will represent peace, but it has a preliminary task of analyzing all the data in order to make the very pieces of the puzzle. The general character of the picture to be constructed or invented is not yet clearly envisaged. . . .

Attention is centered upon the fate of the Covenant and the League in the outcome. It may safely be predicted that those who view the League as a millennial aspiration instead of as an actual, secular method for conducting international business will be disappointed. The procedure is under Article 15 of the Covenant at present. If an agreed settlement is reached, the matter is ended. If not, the Council by a majority vote may make recommendations. If a report is agreed to by the Council, except one of the parties, the members of the League are agreed not to go to war with that party which complies with the recommendations. If the Council, except one of the parties, cannot formulate a report, the members of the League may "take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice." . . .

The League cannot accept Italy's contention that Ethiopia is not entitled to the protection of the Covenant, or that its independence may be canceled by the League. Ethiopia, however, wishes to be developed. It can, therefore, request a system of control to be set up under the League, with advisers for its government.

The possibility of the League assuming large responsibilities as a trustee in and for Ethiopia and of Italy being named as the agent for their execution is an attractive solution. The mandate system covering fourteen areas and 1,133,000 square miles leaps to the mind. But it applies to territories which were never sovereign, and Ethiopia is independent. It is the principle more than the method which could properly be applied.

* * *

Italy's claims are the accumulation of political relations in east Africa built up during fifty years of contacts with Africans and Europeans in that region. The political balance was expressed in the Anglo-French-Italian agreement of 1906, an instrument which is a model of indefinite obscurantism. Legally it is impossible to state its meaning, but politically it can be interpreted. In any case, the agreement makes France and the United Kingdom interested parties in the fate of Ethiopia. The voice they possess in the matter and their ability to tender offers and to influence Ethiopia, as well as Italy, are important factors. I may mention that the 1906 agreement is the last surviving instrument by which other states purported to dispose of the affairs of a country without its assent. . . .

In seeking its own way [Italy] has sedulously committed itself to extensive mobilization, to heavy expense, to the wide diversion of national activities and to an arrogant psychology. Together they constitute a serious threat of war. Diplomatically, they are counters in the game, calculated to force out large offers in return for their retirement. What value in trade and what value as a form of pressure will those preparations have in Geneva? Mussolini is said to assume they insure his settling the Ethiopian question his way "with Geneva, without Geneva or against Geneva."

One thing is certain. The east African status quo is about to be revised. Skeptics assume that war, which has been the classic method, is the only one for such a revision. The world has successfully insisted that Italy should not attempt a revision alone without the League's examination of the claims. The world is now seeking through the League to satisfy claims for revision by orderly processes rather than violent ones. A negotiated settlement is the only kind that can be tolerated without danger to the world itself and every nation in it.